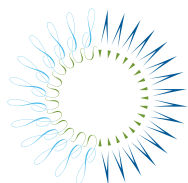




PHILADELPHIA 2011

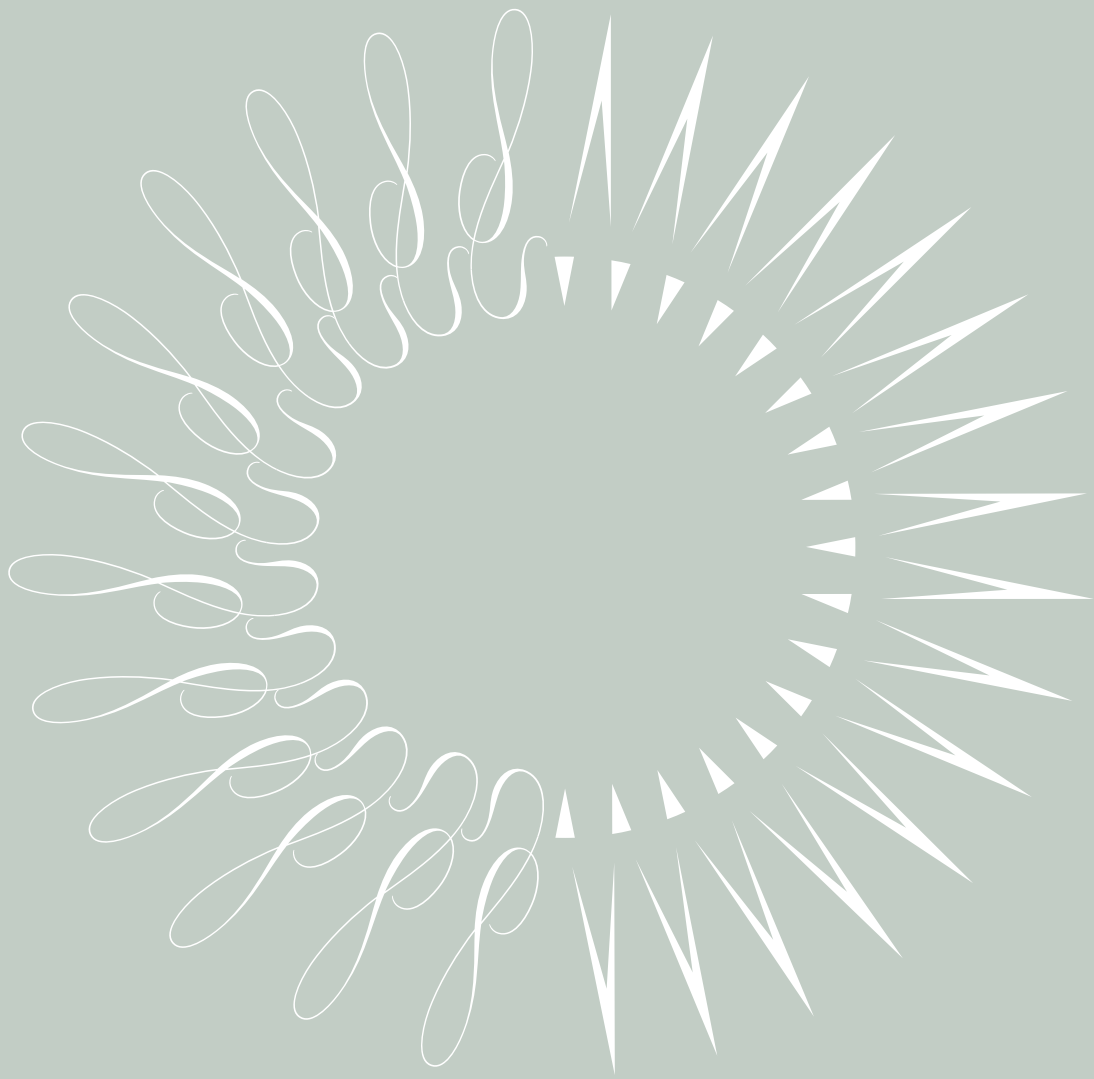
THE STATE OF THE CITY



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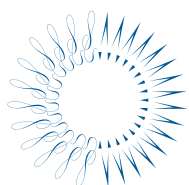
THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS' Philadelphia Research Initiative provides timely, impartial research and analysis on key issues facing Philadelphia for the benefit of the city's citizens and leaders. Pew is a nonprofit organization that applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life.

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PHILADELPHIA 2011

THE STATE OF THE CITY



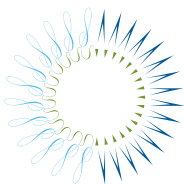
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FOREWORD

For a city, numbers are reality checks. They serve as antidotes to rosy claims of progress and grim tales of woe. A wide array of these numbers forms the basis of our new look at the city of Philadelphia, its people and its prospects.

Philadelphia 2011: The State of the City contains some of the same indicators that were part of our first report in 2009 and our update in 2010. Among them are the test scores of public school students, the ridership on mass transit and the percentage of city residents who have no health insurance. Some of the results have changed significantly over the course of the past two years. Others have stayed the same.

There are lots of new numbers as well, among them the infant mortality rate, the number of home foreclosures and the poverty rate by zip code. Each of the statistics, old and new, has a story to tell about the people of Philadelphia, those who are thriving and those who are struggling.

To provide context, this report compares Philadelphia across a wide range of variables to nine other communities. Our comparison cities—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Phoenix, Pittsburgh and Washington—were chosen for their similarities to Philadelphia in size, makeup or location. In several cases, we have expanded the comparison to include all of the nation's 50 largest cities.

This report is a key part of the work of the Philadelphia Research Initiative, established by The Pew Charitable Trusts to provide timely, impartial research and analysis on important issues facing Philadelphia for the benefit of the city's citizens and leaders. Staff members Thomas Ginsberg, Claire-Shubik Richards and Emily Dowdall assisted in assembling this report. Cindy Jobbins and Donald Kimelman helped in the editing and in many other ways.

Willie/Fetchko Graphic Design created the graphics and designed the report. Peter Tobia took the photographs. Consultant Juan Thomassie put together the interactive presentation of the data available on our Web site at www.pewtrusts.org/philaresearch.

The last few years have not been easy ones for Philadelphia. But there have been some promising developments, too. All of it, the good and the bad, is documented in hard numbers in this report.

Larry Eichel

Project Director

The Philadelphia Research Initiative

ONE



PHILADELPHIA RESEARCH INITIATIVE

THE BIG PICTURE





On March 9, 2011, Mayor Michael Nutter was able to make a declaration that no Philadelphia mayor had made since 1951.

Philadelphia was officially growing. Not by much, less than 1 percent in the past decade, according to the 2010 Census. But it was growing all the same, even as Chicago, Baltimore, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland were shrinking. The mayor hailed the net addition of 8,456 residents as “spectacular.”

For this city or any other, the head count, for all its importance, is only one piece of the puzzle. Other numbers, many of which are depicted in this report, portray a Philadelphia that is better off in some ways than it used to be but not as strong as it wants to be—or as strong as some other comparable cities already are.

On many of the key indicators, the trends are positive but the absolute numbers remain problematic. In several areas, the city is moving in the right direction but there is a long way to go. In others, progress is nowhere to be found.

There has, for instance, been positive movement in K-12 education, albeit from a dismal starting point. In public safety, the gains of years past, which have been considerable, are proving hard to build upon. As for the city’s economy, some of the signs are positive, although joblessness remains high. And the poverty rate shows no sign of declining. The overall population gain masks areas of dramatic growth and decline, both geographic and demographic.

The public schools in Philadelphia provide the most clear-cut example of an area in which progress has been considerable and the goal remains distant. Test scores have risen year after year—although they continue to lag far behind the statewide averages. The high school graduation rate has inched up into the

60 percent range, better than in the past but a figure no city leader considers acceptable. Inching up, too, has been the share of adults with college degrees, although that number is still below those of most other large cities. On the other hand, nearly half of city high school students engage in a fight in the course of a year.

Crime is not much different. In the past decade, the city’s crime rate has fallen dramatically. But in the past year, that progress has stalled. Major crime was up slightly in 2010, as was the number of murders, and the murder rate soared in the early months of 2011. Compared to years past, the violent crime rate is relatively low. Yet, on a per capita basis, Philadelphia is more violent than all but seven of the nation’s 50 largest cities.

The key indicators on the economy are more difficult to put into perspective, if only because national economic trends have been so overwhelming the past few years. The number of jobs in the city declined about 1 percent over the last two years, a modest drop by national standards. But the margin by which the city unemployment rate exceeded the national rate widened substantially in 2010, with the city unemployment rate averaging 11.5 percent. Activity in the local housing market was as low as it had been in a decade.

Some numbers have not moved at all, at least not in a promising direction.



Philadelphia's poverty rate stands at 25 percent, according to the most recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau, as high as it has been in years. The infant mortality rate is above 10 per 1,000 births, much higher than the national average. The city's percentage of adults neither working nor looking for work is higher than that in any large city other than Detroit or Cleveland.

At the same time, the average daily population in the city prison system has dropped to its lowest level in five years, and the number of new AIDS cases is less than a fourth of what it was in 2000.

In demographic terms, the last decade was a historic one for Philadelphia. The overall population rose in the last decade because the growth among Hispanics (46 percent), Asians (42 percent) and other minorities offset the large decline among whites (13 percent) and a marginal decline among blacks. Non-Hispanic whites now represent 37 percent of the city's population.

And the population grew because the gains in some neighborhoods made up for losses elsewhere. Areas that grew the most included Center City and the adjacent neighborhoods of Northern Liberties and Bella Vista, as well as much of the Lower Northeast. The biggest declines were in parts of North, Northwest and West Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Research Initiative's annual benchmark poll, taken prior to the news about the population growth, found residents in a less optimistic mood than in years past. Battered by the economic downturn, they were less convinced that the city was headed in the right direction and more prone to grumble about the quality of life in their neighborhoods.

But their long-term faith in their city has suffered little damage. In the poll, by a 3-1 margin, they say that they expect the city to be better in five years than it is now. They revel in the city's cultural richness and take considerable pride in where they live.

So the decades of population decline have come to an end. Despite projections to the contrary, Philadelphia remains the nation's fifth-largest city, still bigger than Phoenix. More people have chosen to be in Philadelphia, including a fellow named Cliff Lee. Upon returning to the Phillies, the prized pitcher declared, "I didn't realize until I got there how interesting the city is. My family really liked it."

All of that is good for Philadelphia. Better still would be more jobs, fewer people in poverty, and more high school and college graduates. Then the city's future would be a lot brighter.



1.1 PORTRAIT OF THE CITY

Population	1,526,006	Students enrolled in college or graduate school	137,908
Percent of residents who are		Median household income	\$37,045
• Under the age of 20	27%	Percent of individuals with annual income of	
• Age 20–44	37%	• Less than \$35,000	48%
• Age 45–64	23%	• \$35,000 to \$74,999	30%
• Age 65 and older	12%	• \$75,000 to \$99,999	10%
		• \$100,000 or more	12%
Percent of residents who		Percent of individuals below the poverty level	25%
• Were born in Philadelphia	69%	Total housing units	
• Were foreign born	12%	<i>(homes and apartments)</i>	670,171
• Speak a foreign language at home	20%	Percent of units listed as	
Percent of adults who are		• Vacant	11%
• Married or live as a couple	31%	• Occupied	89%
• Not married	49%	Percent of units	
• Divorced or separated	12%	• Built before 1939	41%
• Widowed	8%	• Owned by occupant	55%
School-aged children		• Rented	45%
<i>(nursery to high school)</i>	284,391	Median monthly rent	\$819
Percent of residents who			
• Graduated from college	23%		
• Never graduated from high school	19%		

1.2 HOW PHILADELPHIA'S POPULATION HAS CHANGED

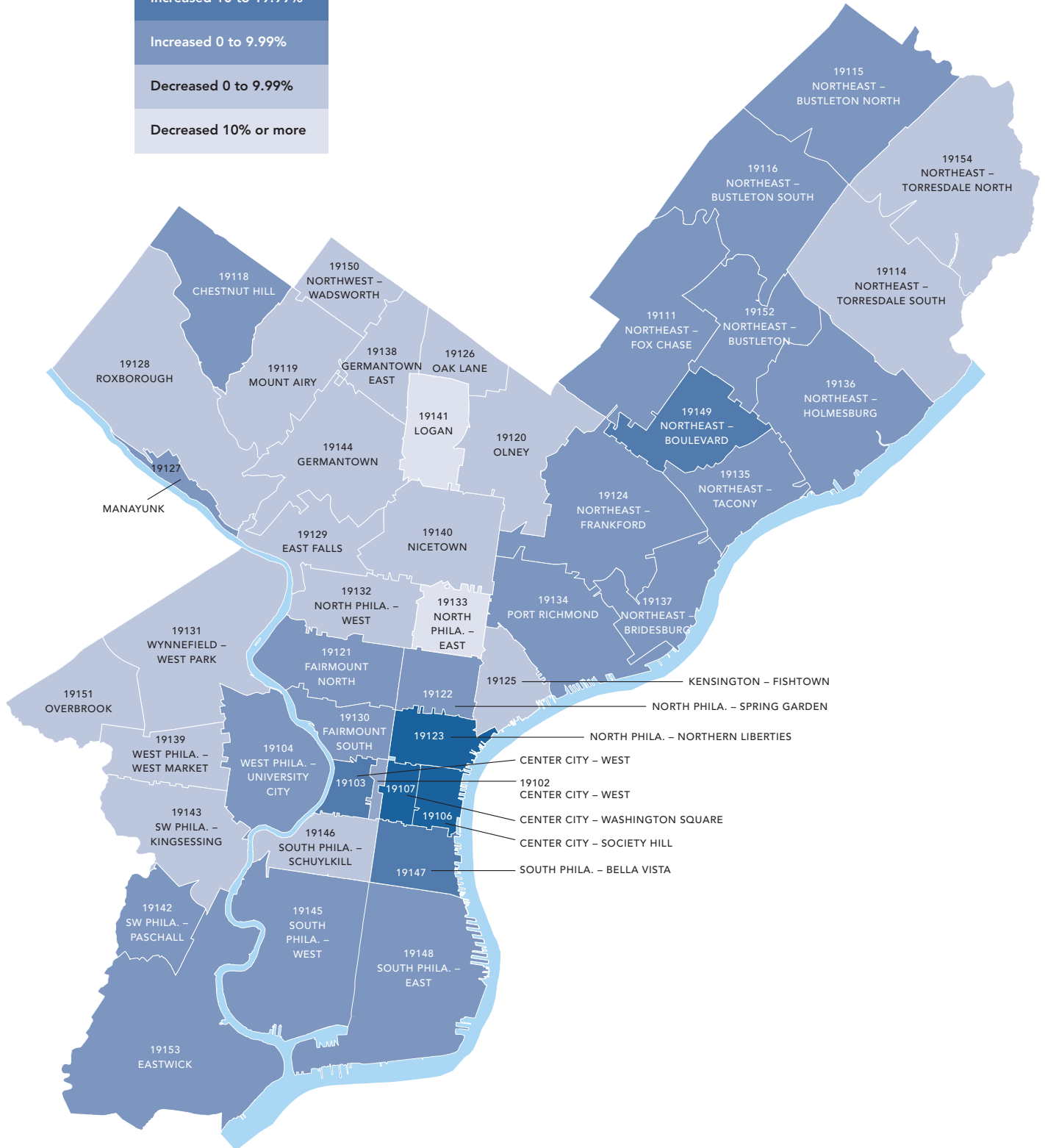
	2000		2010		Change	
	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE
African American	646,123	43%	644,287	42%	-1,836	0%
Non-Hispanic white	644,395	42%	562,585	37%	-81,810	-13%
Hispanic or Latino	128,928	8%	187,611	12%	58,683	46%
Asian	67,119	4%	95,521	6%	28,402	42%
Other	6,259	1%	8,060	1%	1,801	29%
Two or more races	24,726	2%	27,942	2%	3,216	13%

In the past decade, Philadelphia became more ethnically diverse. The biggest changes were the drop in the number of non-Hispanic whites and the growth in the numbers of Hispanics and Asians.

1.3 PHILADELPHIA: POPULATION BY NEIGHBORHOODS

CHANGE FROM 2000 TO 2010

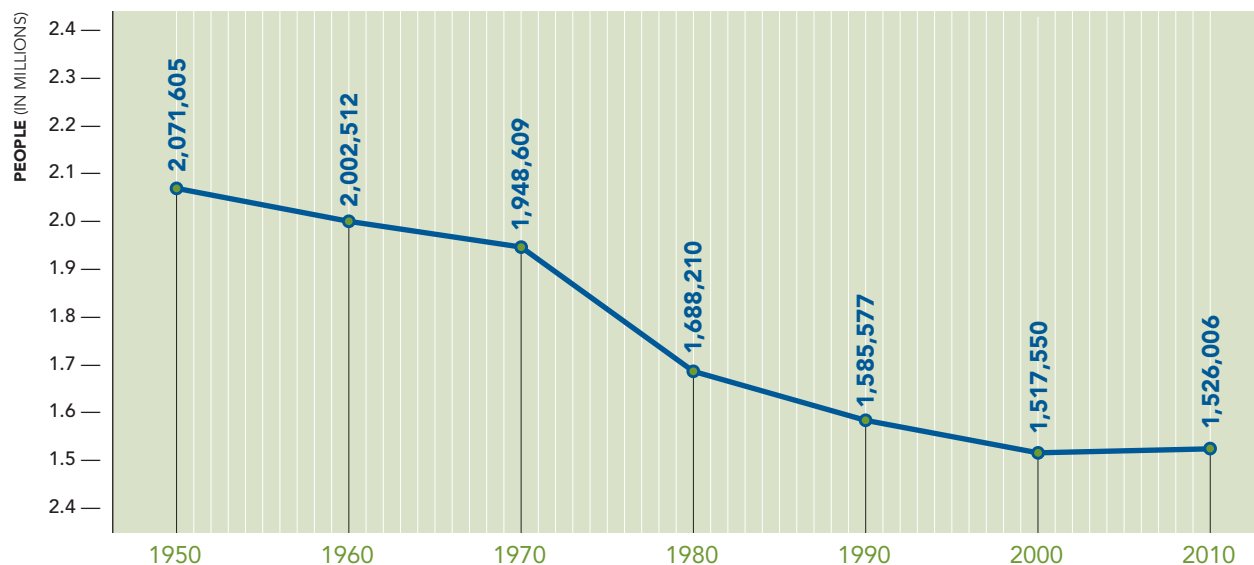
- Increased 20% or more
- Increased 10 to 19.99%
- Increased 0 to 9.99%
- Decreased 0 to 9.99%
- Decreased 10% or more





Zip	Neighborhood	2000 Population	2010 Population	Population Change	Percent Change
19107	Center City – Washington Square	12,340	16,483	4,143	25.1%
19123	North Phila. – Northern Liberties	9,818	12,890	3,072	23.8%
19106	Center City – Society Hill	8,359	10,569	2,210	20.9%
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	48,483	54,997	6,514	11.8%
19103	Center City – West	19,714	22,333	2,619	11.7%
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	32,680	36,380	3,700	10.2%
19102	Center City – West	4,396	4,870	474	9.7%
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	19,589	21,505	1,916	8.9%
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	8,069	8,692	623	7.2%
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	58,874	63,028	4,154	6.6%
19135	Northeast – Tacony	30,881	32,778	1,897	5.8%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	63,131	66,932	3,801	5.7%
19121	Fairmount North	34,935	37,004	2,069	5.6%
19130	Fairmount South	22,874	24,178	1,304	5.4%
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	31,853	33,491	1,638	4.9%
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	31,379	32,966	1,587	4.8%
19134	Port Richmond	57,922	60,760	2,838	4.7%
19148	South Phila. – East	48,573	49,692	1,119	2.3%
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	40,080	40,992	912	2.2%
19145	South Phila. – West	45,647	46,629	982	2.1%
19118	Chestnut Hill	9,542	9,743	201	2.1%
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	32,560	33,127	567	1.7%
19104	West Phila. – University City	50,125	50,977	852	1.7%
19127	Manayunk	5,465	5,554	89	1.6%
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall	29,063	29,374	311	1.1%
19153	Eastwick	12,324	12,364	40	0.3%
19120	Olney	68,831	68,369	-462	-0.7%
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	35,783	35,319	-464	-1.3%
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	31,083	30,619	-464	-1.5%
19128	Roxborough	36,123	35,556	-567	-1.6%
19125	Kensington – Fishtown	23,646	22,996	-650	-2.8%
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	35,606	34,452	-1,154	-3.3%
19126	Oak Lane	16,484	15,750	-734	-4.7%
19139	West Phila. – West Market	43,866	41,882	-1,984	-4.7%
19151	Overbrook	31,255	29,823	-1,432	-4.8%
19144	Germantown	46,794	44,168	-2,626	-5.9%
19129	East Falls	10,748	10,106	-642	-6.4%
19119	Mount Airy	28,873	27,097	-1,776	-6.6%
19140	Nicetown	57,125	53,544	-3,581	-6.7%
19133	North Phila. – West	27,971	26,182	-1,789	-6.8%
19138	Germantown East	34,477	31,767	-2,710	-8.5%
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	71,169	65,338	-5,831	-8.9%
19131	Wynnefield – West Park	47,044	43,079	-3,965	-9.2%
19150	Northeast – Wadsworth	25,274	23,138	-2,136	-9.2%
19141	Logan	34,984	31,666	-3,318	-10.5%
19132	North Phila. – East	41,709	36,776	-4,933	-13.4%

1.4 PHILADELPHIA POPULATION: 1950–2010



When it comes to a city's population, bigger is not always better. There's no question, however, that a decreasing population over a sustained period of time equates to a city in decline, and that has been the shorthand version of the Philadelphia story since the 1950s. That storyline has been rendered inoperative. According to the 2010 Census, Philadelphia grew by 8,456 people, 0.6 percent, in the first decade of the 21st century.

1.5 AGE OF PHILADELPHIA RESIDENTS

	Between 25 and 34	Age 65 and over
Baltimore	17.6%	11.8%
Boston	24.8%	10.1%
Chicago	19.5%	10.2%
Cleveland	14.0%	12.7%
Detroit	13.3%	10.8%
Houston	17.9%	9.1%
Philadelphia	16.9%	12.5%
Phoenix	17.5%	7.5%
Pittsburgh	17.4%	13.9%
U.S.	13.5%	12.9%
Washington	18.8%	11.7%

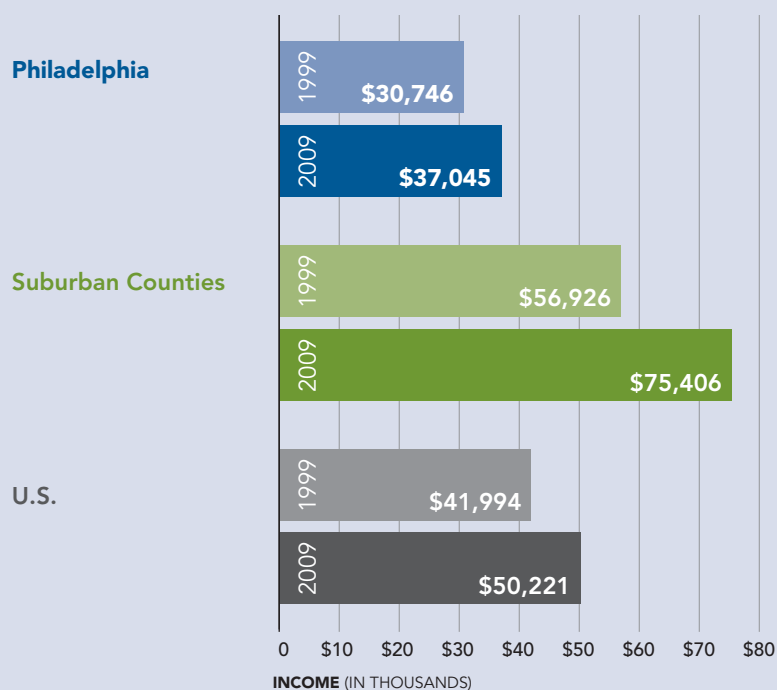
The age of residents is another key indicator of a city's well-being. Ideally, a city would have a relatively low percentage of people who have reached retirement age and a relatively high percentage of young adults, who bring energy and ambition and are most likely to be forming families. In some Census data related to age, Philadelphia fares relatively well; it is younger, on balance, than the state, the region and the nation. But it does less well in relation to the comparison cities. Among them, it has a higher percentage of residents aged 25 to 34 than only Detroit and Cleveland, and a lower percentage of residents over age 65 than only Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Among the nation's 50 largest cities, Philadelphia has the seventh-highest percentage of seniors, while its percentage of young adults is slightly below average.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

1.6 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

1999–2009

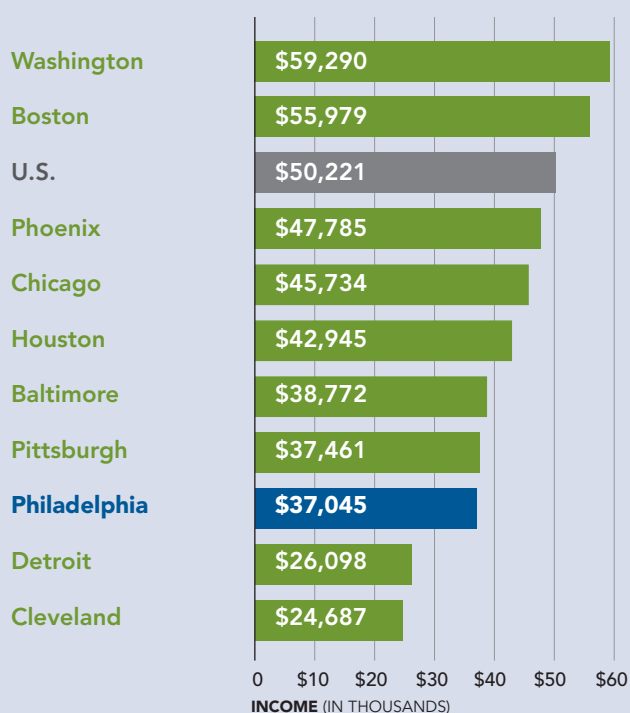
NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



In 2009, the median income in Philadelphia was less than half the median in the seven suburban counties, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery in Pennsylvania, and Burlington, Camden and Gloucester in New Jersey. And the gap between the city and the suburbs was bigger than it had been 10 years earlier.

1.7 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

PHILADELPHIA VS. OTHER CITIES

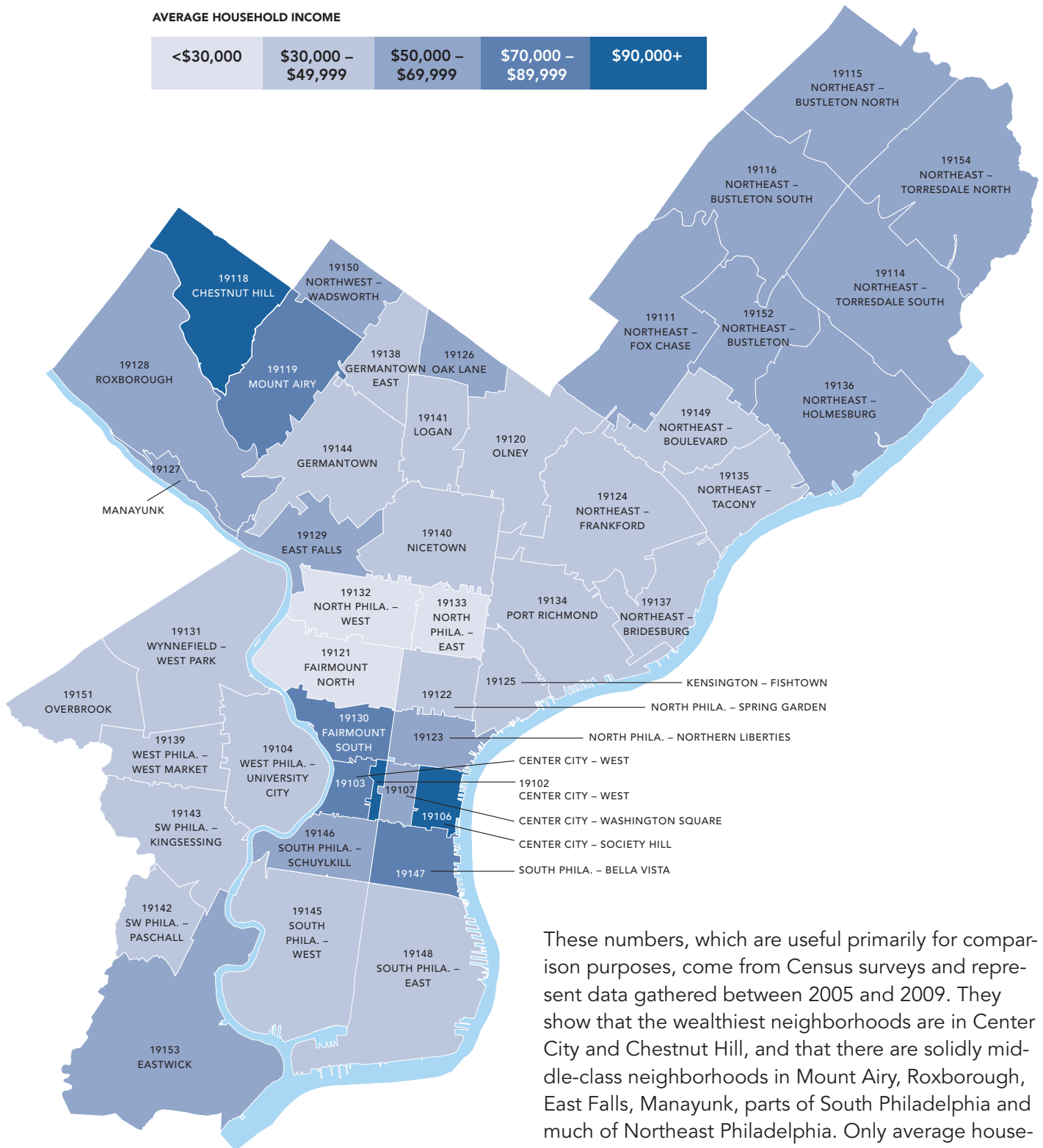


In terms of median household income, Philadelphia ranks eighth among the comparison cities, leading only Detroit and Cleveland, and 45th out of the 50 largest cities. The low level of income, particularly in a city that is heavily reliant on a wage tax, limits the ability to pay for public services. The data is for 2009.

1.8 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ZIP CODE

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

<\$30,000	\$30,000 – \$49,999	\$50,000 – \$69,999	\$70,000 – \$89,999	\$90,000+
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These numbers, which are useful primarily for comparison purposes, come from Census surveys and represent data gathered between 2005 and 2009. They show that the wealthiest neighborhoods are in Center City and Chestnut Hill, and that there are solidly middle-class neighborhoods in Mount Airy, Roxborough, East Falls, Manayunk, parts of South Philadelphia and much of Northeast Philadelphia. Only average household incomes, rather than medians, are available in this data set. The citywide average household income for Philadelphia in 2009 was \$52,907; the median (the midpoint if all of the incomes were listed from highest to lowest) was \$37,045.



Zip	Neighborhood	Avg. Household Income
19106	Center City – Society Hill	\$121,777
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$118,742
19102	Center City West	\$98,703
19103	Center City West	\$86,660
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	\$76,270
19130	Fairmount South	\$75,506
19119	Mount Airy	\$75,069
19128	Roxborough	\$67,939
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	\$65,456
19107	Center City – Washington Square	\$64,781
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	\$63,481
19129	East Falls	\$63,177
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	\$63,051
19127	Manayunk	\$61,724
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	\$60,725
19123	North Phila – Northern Liberties	\$57,746
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	\$56,088
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	\$55,567
19150	Northwest – Wadsworth	\$55,047
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	\$54,619
19153	Eastwick	\$53,100
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	\$52,569
19126	Oak Lane	\$50,307
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	\$49,053
19148	South Phila. – East	\$48,549
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	\$48,504
19144	Germantown	\$46,995
19151	Overbrook	\$46,977
19125	Kensington – Fishtown	\$46,942
19145	South Phila. – West	\$46,138
19135	Northeast – Tacony	\$44,958
19138	Germantown East	\$43,974
19131	Wynnefield – West Park	\$42,089
19120	Olney	\$41,790
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	\$40,909
19104	West Phila. – University City	\$39,650
19124	Northeast – Frankford	\$38,928
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall	\$38,752
19141	Logan	\$38,153
19134	Port Richmond	\$35,213
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	\$34,148
19139	West Phila. – West Market	\$33,493
19140	Nicetown	\$31,120
19132	North Phila. – West	\$29,655
19121	Fairmount North	\$28,369
19133	North Phila. – East	\$20,896

1.9 POLL RESULTS

Do you think Philadelphia is headed in the right direction or off on the wrong track?

RIGHT DIRECTION	40%
WRONG TRACK	39%
MIXED	17%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	4%

1.10 POLL RESULTS

Do you think Philadelphia has gotten better, worse or stayed about the same in the last five years?

BETTER	28%
WORSE	28%
SAME	40%
SOME BETTER/SOME WORSE	2%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%

1.11 POLL RESULTS

Looking ahead, do you think Philadelphia will be better or worse as a place to live five years from now?

BETTER	59%
WORSE	19%
SAME	10%
SOME BETTER/SOME WORSE	3%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	9%



JOB & THE ECONOMY

Over the last few years, as the national economy slumped, Philadelphia slumped with it. By some measures, though, the city fared less poorly than the rest of the country.

The local home foreclosure rate, measured on a regional basis, was one of the lowest of any large metropolitan area. The city's leading job sector, education and health services, kept on growing even as every other sector struggled to hold its own. Overall, Philadelphia lost a smaller share of its job base than did the rest of the country.

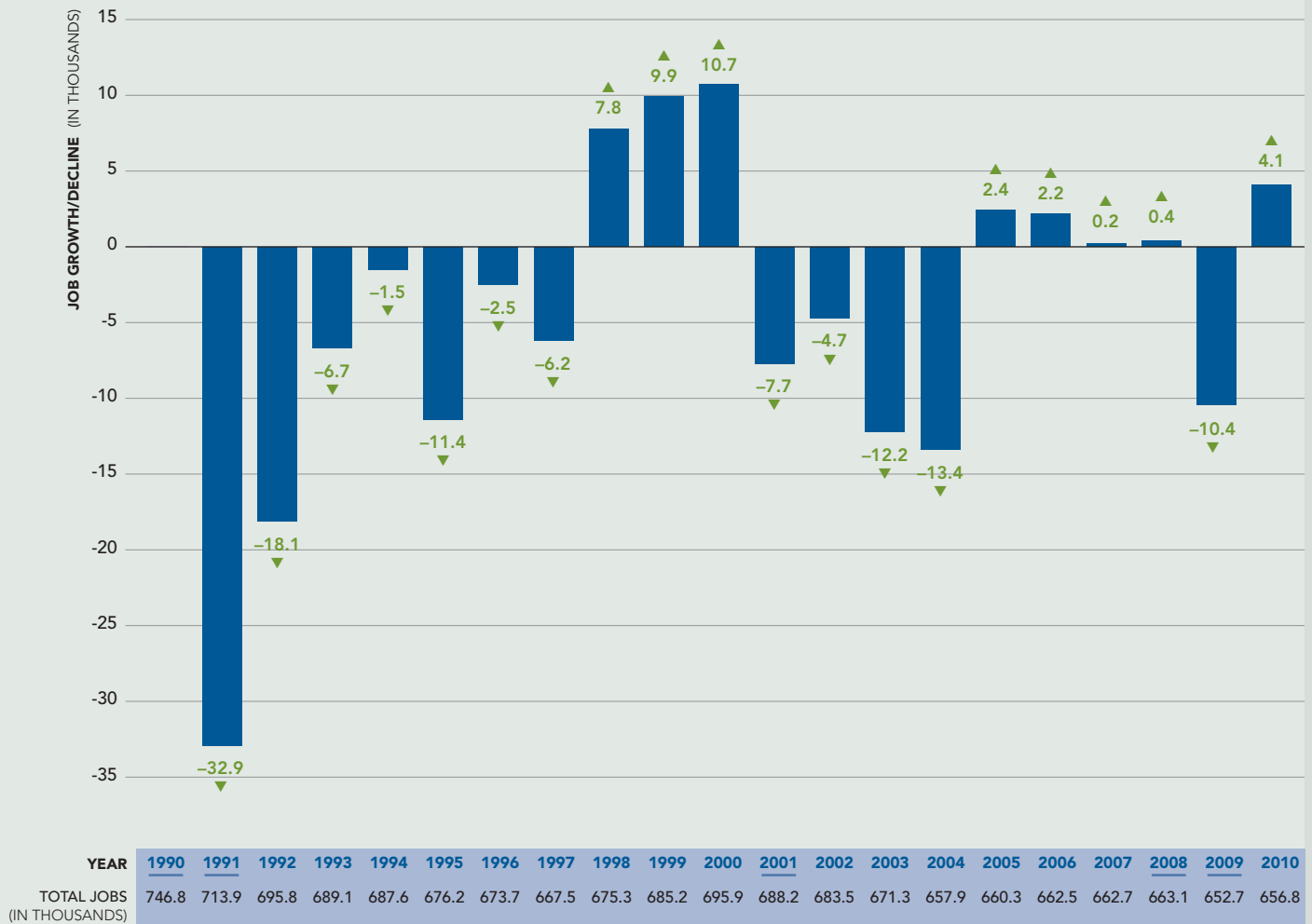
As 2011 began, there were conflicting signs about how well the city was emerging from the recession. The local unemployment rate was nearly two percentage points higher than the national figure. But the number of jobs within the city had fallen by only 1 percent over the previous two years.

And despite the low foreclosure rate, the housing market remained in the doldrums. On average, city housing prices fell 10 percent between 2008 and 2010, and the numbers of homes sold and residential building permits issued in 2010 were among the lowest in recent years.

2.1

JOB GROWTH & DECLINE

IN PHILADELPHIA, BY YEAR

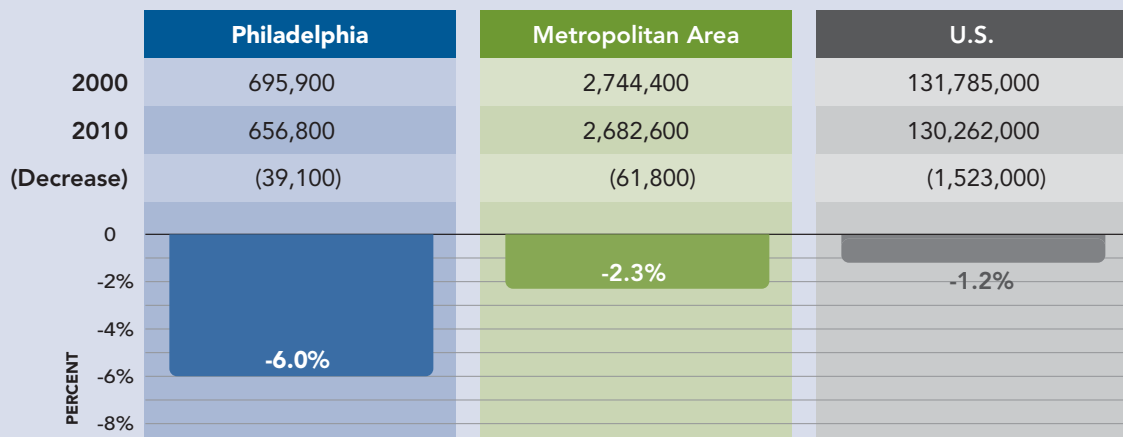


(UNDERLINE SIGNIFIES RECESSION YEAR)

In terms of the jobs available within the city limits, Philadelphia has not taken as much of a recession-related hit as has the country as a whole. In 2010, the city's job total rose slightly while the nation's was down by about half of 1 percent.

2.2 COMPARATIVE JOB DECLINE

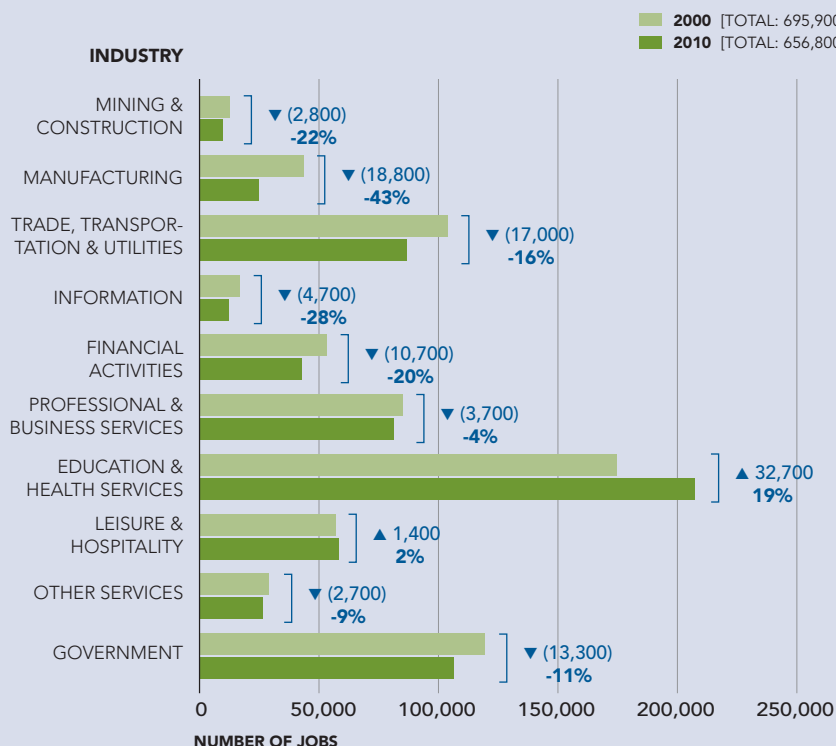
PHILADELPHIA & SUBURBS



Since 2000, Philadelphia has lost 6 percent of its jobs. This compares to a loss of 2.3 percent for the metropolitan area and 1.2 percent for the nation as a whole. In other words, Philadelphia has done worse in job creation and retention than has the region as a whole, and the region has done worse than the rest of the country. In this data set, the metropolitan area is defined as including Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania; Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Salem counties in New Jersey; New Castle County in Delaware; and Cecil County in Maryland. The data come from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2.3 JOB GROWTH & DECLINE

IN PHILADELPHIA BY CATEGORY OF JOB

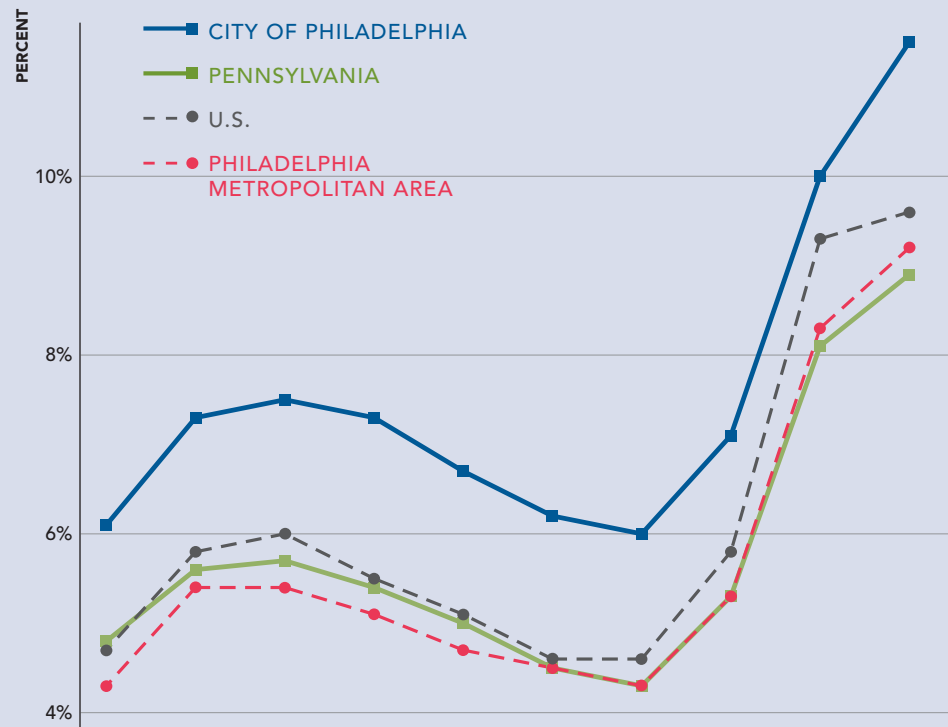


In the past decade, the education and health services sector has been the brightest feature in the city's employment landscape with a gain of 32,700 jobs, adding positions in every year since the start of the recession, 2010 included. All of the other job sectors except leisure and hospitality have been on the decline.

UNEMPLOYMENT

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

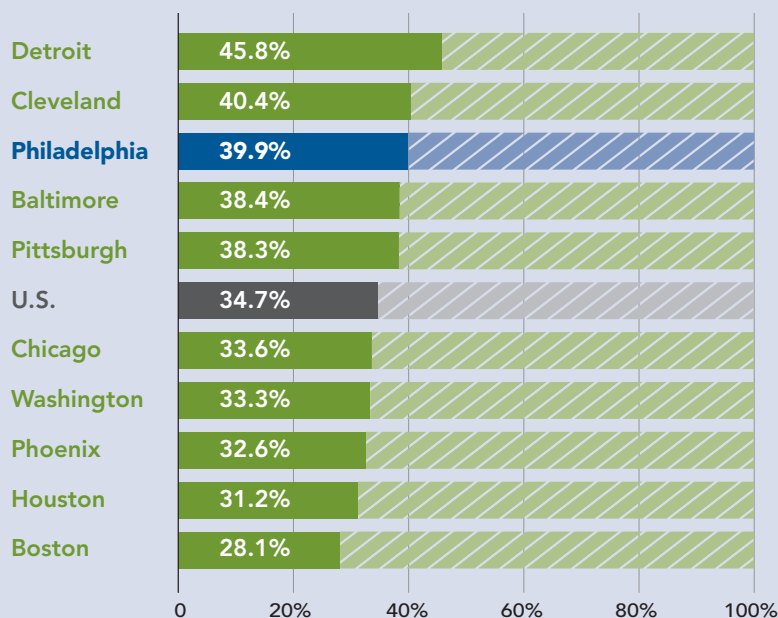
Since 2001, the unemployment rates for the Philadelphia metropolitan area and the state of Pennsylvania generally have been just below the national figure—and the city rate has been higher. In 2010, the city rate was a lot higher.



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
City of Philadelphia	6.1%	7.3%	7.5%	7.3%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	7.1%	10.0%	11.5%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	5.3%	8.1%	8.9%
U.S.	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	9.3%	9.6%
Philadelphia Metropolitan Area	4.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	5.3%	8.3%	9.2%

2.5 POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

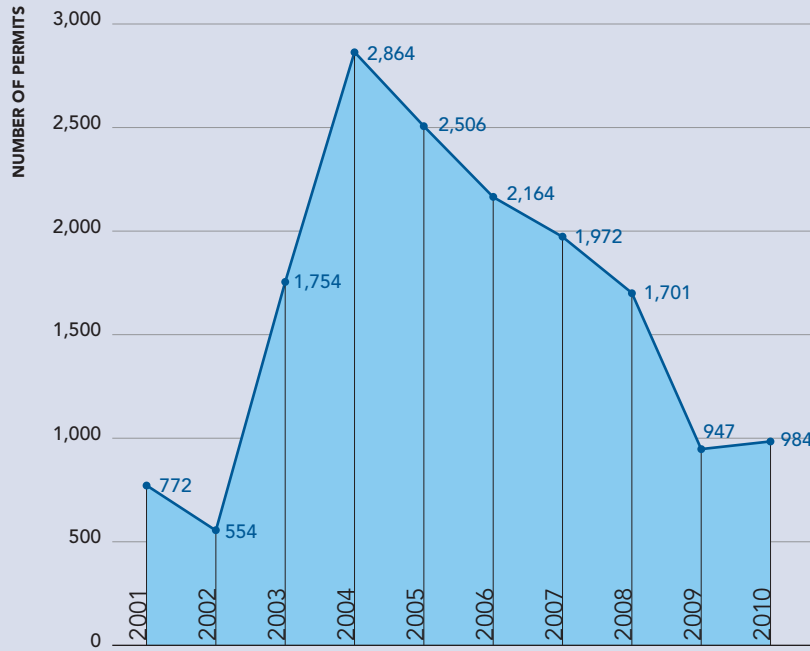
OF RESIDENTS 16 AND OVER



As defined by economists, the labor force consists of those who are employed or are actively seeking employment. Those not in the labor force are either unable to work or not looking for a job. According to this 2009 Census data, Philadelphia's percentage of residents not in the labor force is well above the national average. The city's percentage is not just the third highest among our group of comparison cities; it is third highest among the nation's 50 largest cities. Adults not in the labor force, unless they have means of support, can be a drag on the local economy.

2.6 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

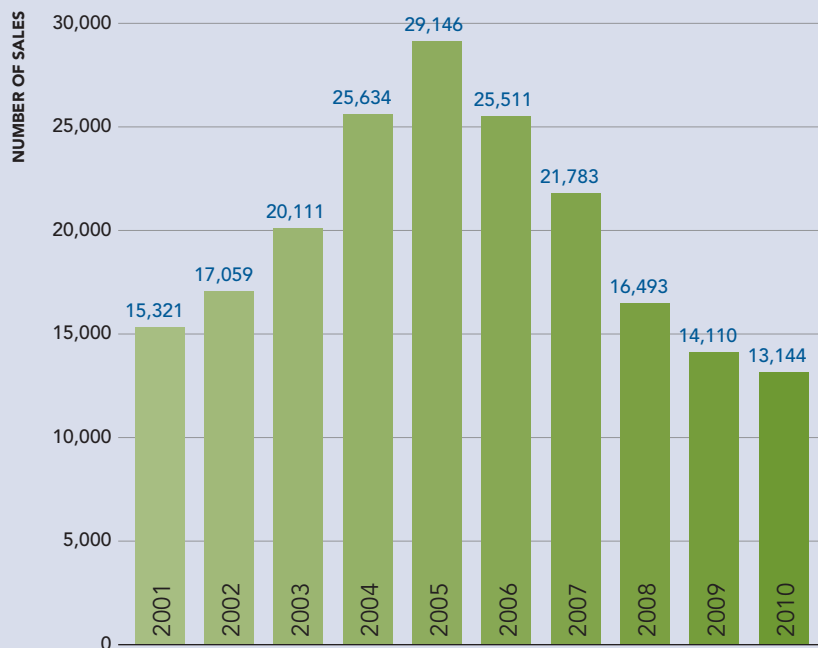
FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION IN PHILADELPHIA



After years of little new residential construction, Philadelphia experienced a building boom during the middle of the last decade. The number of permits issued was already declining when the recession hit. It bottomed out in 2009 and remained below 1,000 units in 2010. According to the permits, the total cost of the new residential construction in 2010 was estimated at \$139,000,000. The total was over \$200,000,000 every year from 2004 through 2008.

2.7 SALES OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS

IN PHILADELPHIA



Sales of private residential units rose sharply during the mid-2000s, according to Philadelphia real estate analyst Kevin Gillen of Econsult Corporation. Then they fell back sharply, particularly after the recession in the housing market began in 2007. The numbers kept falling in 2010, although the decline was smaller than in previous years.



2.8 PROPERTIES OWNED BY LENDING INSTITUTIONS

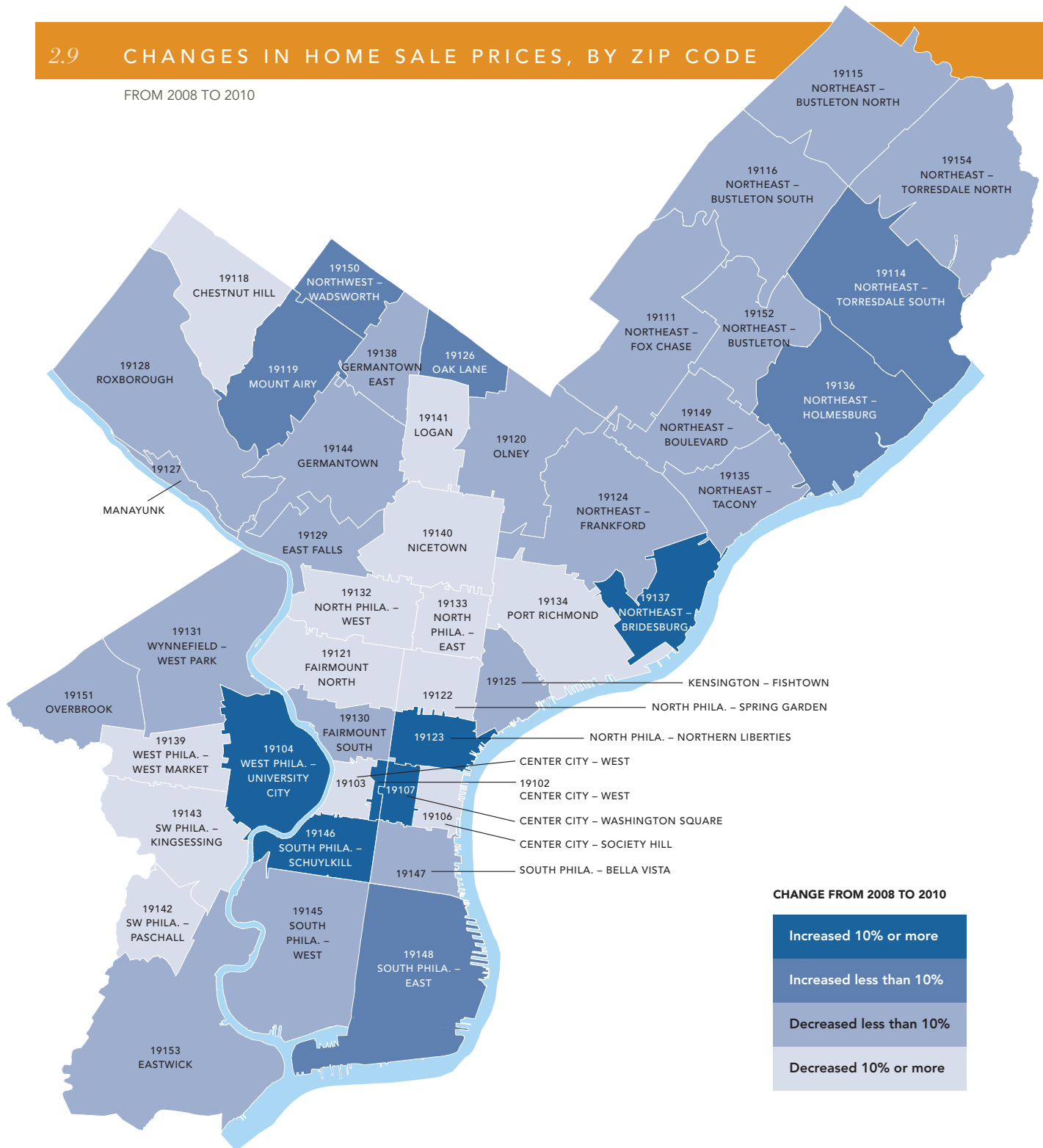
BY METROPOLITAN AREA, DECEMBER 2010

Metropolitan Area	National Rank Among 100 Largest Regions	Per 1,000 Mortgageable Properties
Pittsburgh	7	1.25
Philadelphia	15	1.78
Boston	21	2.21
Cleveland	51	3.67
Houston	53	3.70
Baltimore	67	4.54
Chicago	76	5.77
Washington	79	6.50
Detroit	94	11.89
Phoenix	98	14.84

The Philadelphia area has seen fewer foreclosures than most other large metropolitan areas. These numbers, which come from the MetroMonitor program of the Brookings Institution, show that as of December 2010, fewer than 2 out of every 1,000 properties in the region were in the hands of lending institutions or had failed to sell at auction. Among the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas, metropolitan Philadelphia's foreclosure rate was 15th lowest.

2.9 CHANGES IN HOME SALE PRICES, BY ZIP CODE

FROM 2008 TO 2010



Over the last two years, the median price for home sales in Philadelphia fell 10 percent, according to data compiled by real estate analyst Kevin Gillen. The map shows that some of the poorest areas of the city experienced the biggest price declines in percentage terms. Median prices dropped at least slightly in 34 of the 46 zip codes. The few neighborhoods that fared well included Northern Liberties, University City, Bridesburg, the Schuylkill area of South Philadelphia, and some parts of Center City. On the whole, though, Philadelphia has not been hit as hard by the national housing slump as many other cities. At the close of 2010, average prices in Philadelphia were down 10 percent for the year and 16 percent from their peak; in a number of other cities, they were down two or three times as much.

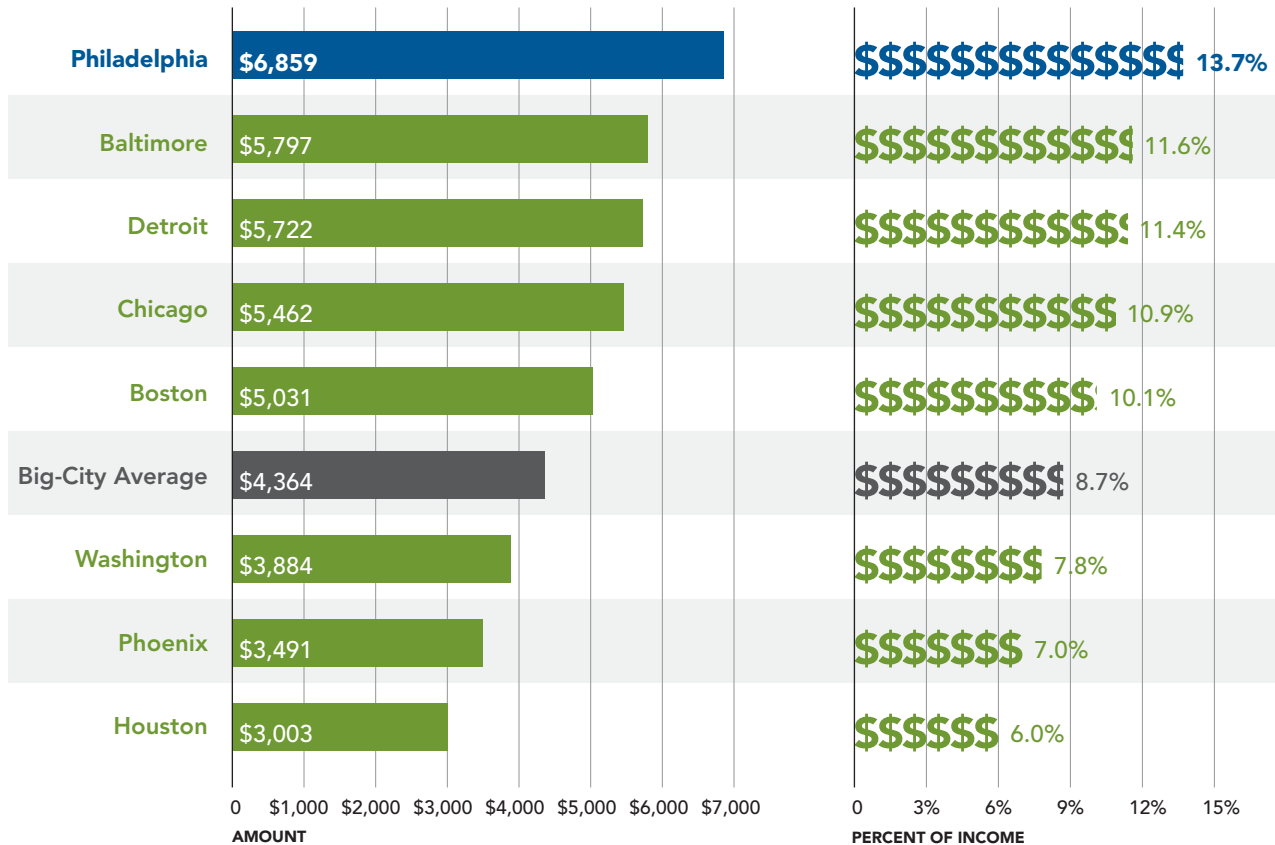
HOME SALE PRICES, BY ZIP CODE



Zip	Neighborhood	Median Price 2008	Median Price 2010	Percent Change
19102	Center City – West	\$370,000	\$695,000	88%
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	\$103,250	\$155,000	50%
19107	Center City – Washington Square	\$324,450	\$412,500	27%
19104	West Phila. – University City	\$72,500	\$91,484	26%
19123	North Phila. – Northern Liberties	\$234,500	\$279,500	19%
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	\$113,950	\$130,000	14%
19119	Mount Airy	\$216,000	\$234,950	8%
19148	South Phila. – East	\$134,000	\$140,000	4%
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	\$195,000	\$196,500	1%
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	\$131,500	\$132,700	1%
19126	Oak Lane	\$117,500	\$118,500	1%
19150	Northeast – Wadsworth	\$142,000	\$142,250	<1%
19131	Wynnefield – West Park	\$70,000	\$69,900	<-1%
19129	East Falls	\$221,000	\$218,000	-1%
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	\$122,000	\$121,000	-1%
19135	Northeast – Tacony	\$105,000	\$102,800	-2%
19145	South Phila. – West	\$102,500	\$100,000	-2%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	\$82,500	\$81,000	-2%
19130	Fairmount South	\$324,500	\$314,000	-3%
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	\$195,500	\$190,000	-3%
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	\$165,000	\$160,000	-3%
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	\$270,250	\$280,000	-4%
19128	Roxborough	\$234,000	\$224,750	-4%
19153	Eastwick	\$114,950	\$110,000	-4%
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	\$189,000	\$179,900	-5%
19125	Kensington	\$135,000	\$128,375	-5%
19120	Olney	\$85,000	\$80,000	-6%
19138	Germantown East	\$80,000	\$75,405	-6%
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	\$235,000	\$217,750	-7%
19127	Manayunk	\$227,000	\$210,000	-7%
19144	Germantown	\$86,750	\$80,297	-7%
19151	Overbrook	\$113,500	\$104,900	-8%
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	\$247,000	\$225,900	-9%
19118	Chestnut Hill	\$447,500	\$395,000	-12%
19134	Port Richmond	\$55,000	\$45,000	-18%
19103	Center City – West	\$710,000	\$575,000	-19%
19141	Logan	\$77,400	\$62,750	-19%
19143	Southwest Phila – Kingsessing	\$60,000	\$48,750	-19%
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	\$105,000	\$80,000	-24%
19142	Southwest Phila. – Paschall	\$52,000	\$38,000	-27%
19139	West Phila. – West Market	\$52,500	\$36,000	-31%
19106	Center City – Society Hill	\$1,037,500	\$650,000	-37%
19121	Fairmount North	\$68,000	\$40,000	-41%
19140	Nicetown	\$42,000	\$21,250	-49%
19132	North Phila. – West	\$35,000	\$17,000	-51%
19133	North Phila. – East	\$33,000	\$10,000	-70%
	City Median	\$115,000	\$103,000	-10%

2.10 PERSONAL TAX BURDEN IN COMPARABLE CITIES

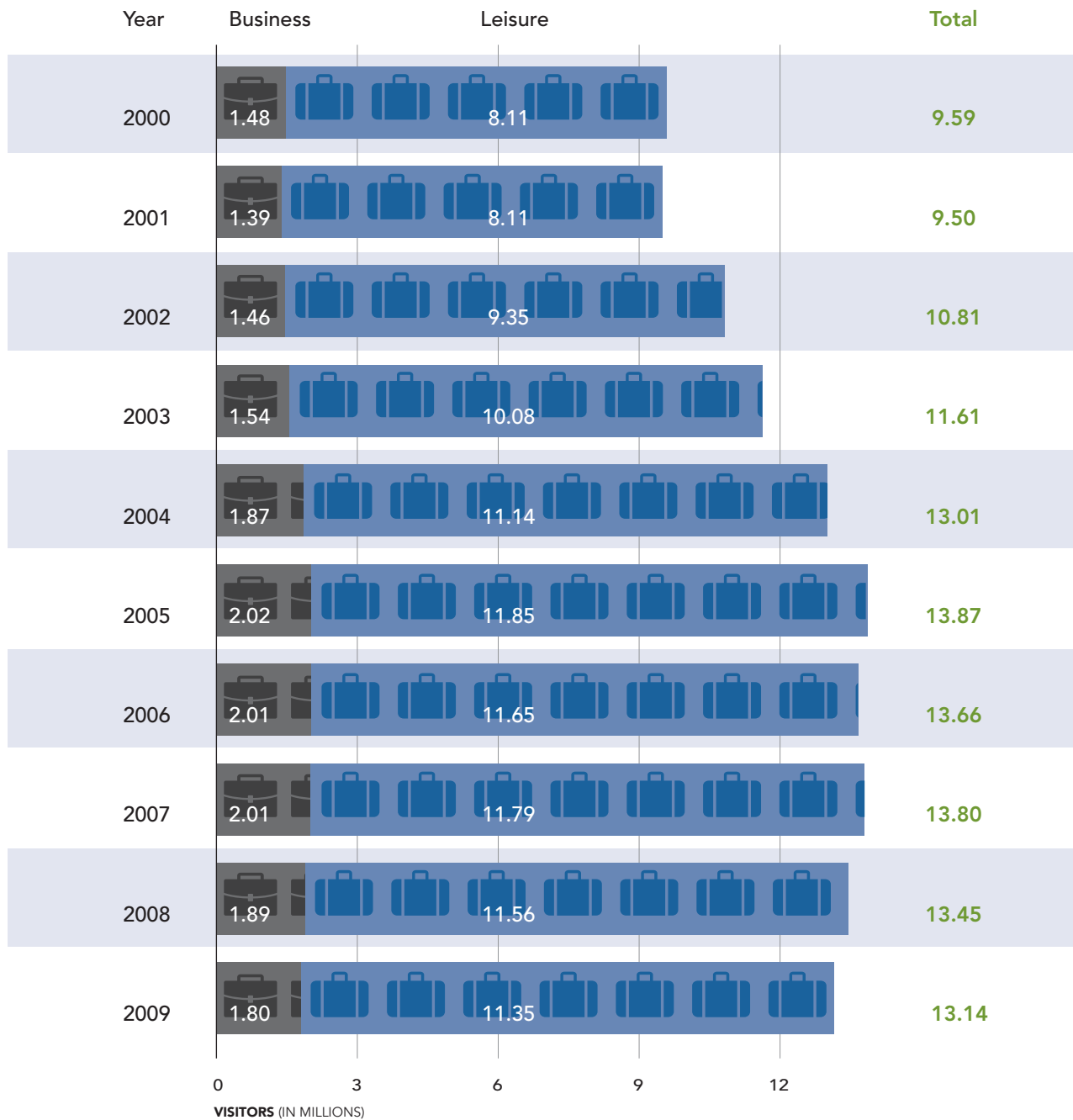
STATE AND LOCAL TAXES, 2009
FAMILY OF 3/ INCOME OF \$50,000 A YEAR



According to calculations done by the finance director of the District of Columbia, Philadelphia has one of the highest state and local tax burdens of any large city in the country. These calculations, for all of their precision, are actually estimates, since those making the calculations have to make various assumptions about how a typical family lives. Regardless, the flat-rate Philadelphia wage and Pennsylvania income taxes, which total about 7 percent, account for the city's having the highest tax burden for a family of three with a \$50,000 income. The D.C. study looks only at the largest city in each state. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, two of our comparable cities, are not the largest cities in their states. So they are not listed here. In another study, Philadelphia was listed as one of the 10 most expensive cities in the country for business fees and taxes. That study was done by the Kosmont-Rose Institute, which is based at Claremont McKenna College in California. The other members of the top 10 were Akron, Chicago, Columbus (Ga.), Jersey City, New York, Newark, Phoenix, Portland (Ore.) and San Francisco.

2.11 MILLIONS OF DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT VISITORS

TO THE PHILADELPHIA AREA



Tourism is an important part of the city's economy, with the leisure and hospitality sectors accounting for about 9 percent of the city's jobs. The number of overnight domestic visitors, as reported by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation, rose throughout the decade before falling slightly in the last two years for which statistics were available. The numbers of visitors, both in the business and leisure categories, have changed little since 2004.



PUBLIC SAFETY

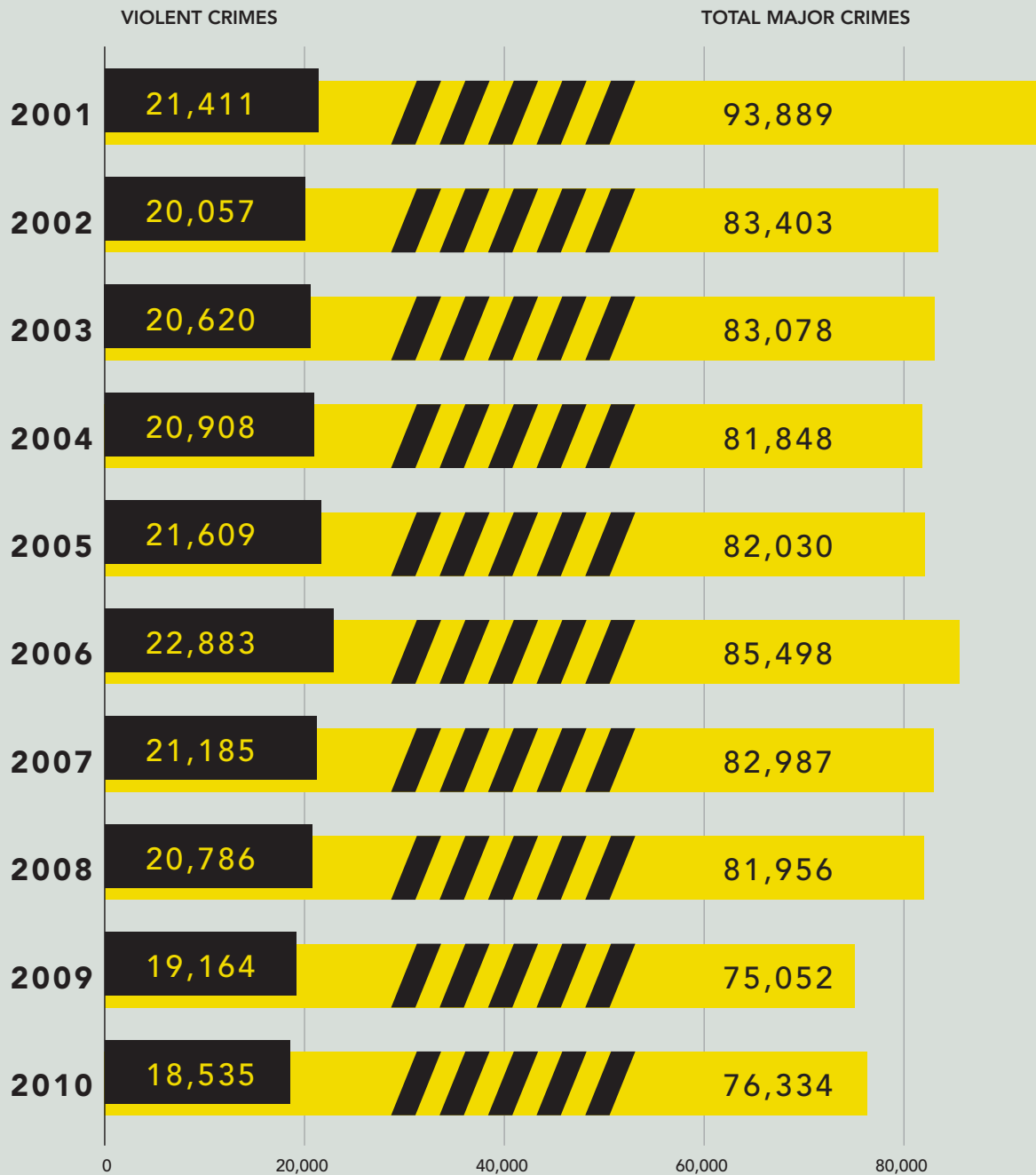
What had been one of the most promising recent trends in Philadelphia—the long-term decline in crime—stalled in 2010.

For the year, although violent crime was down a little, the total number of major crimes was up slightly, as was the number of homicides. Even so, crime appeared to worry Philadelphians less than it had in recent years; only 29 percent of them now cite it as the thing they like least about the city, down from 45 percent in 2009.

While Philadelphia has far less crime than it did a decade ago, it remains one of the more violent big cities in the country. In 2009, it ranked eighth among the 50 largest cities in violent crimes per capita, trailing only Detroit, Memphis, Oakland, Baltimore, Cleveland, Kansas City (Mo.), and Washington.

Perhaps the most striking finding related to public safety, though, was the drop in the jail population. For the year, the average daily population of the Philadelphia Prison System was 8,274, down 11 percent from 2009. If the decline continues without making the streets more dangerous, local taxpayers can expect substantial savings in the years ahead.

3.1 MAJOR CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA



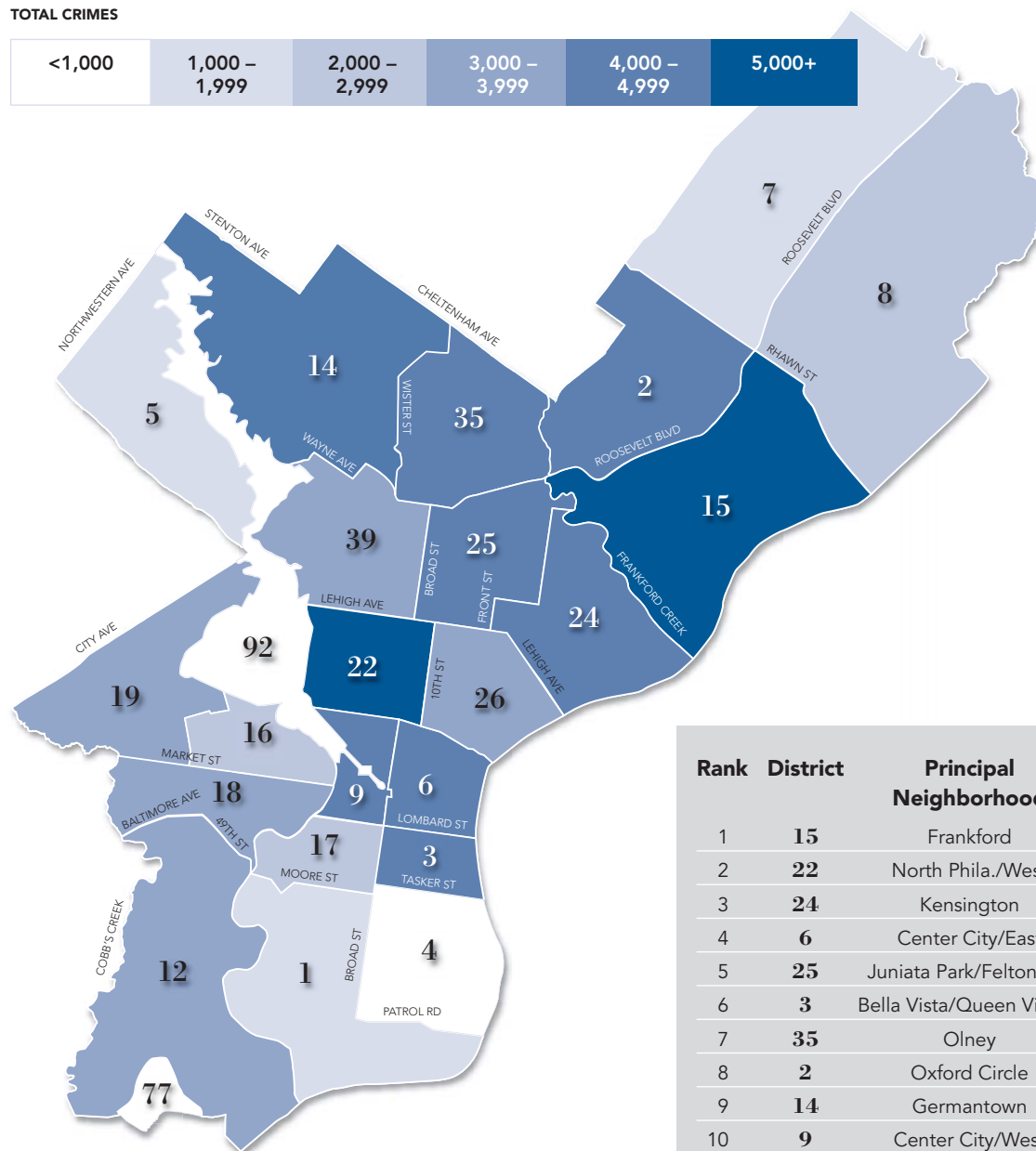
In 2010, the total number of major crimes reported by the Philadelphia Police Department rose nearly 2 percent from the prior year, but the number of violent crimes declined by more than 3 percent. This was the first time since 2006 that the major crime number did not fall on a year-to-year basis; however it is down nearly 19 percent since 2001. As defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting standards, “major crimes” are homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. “Violent crimes” are defined as homicide, rape, aggravated assault and robbery. The violent crime total is the lowest since 1989.



3.2 2010: MAJOR CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICT

TOTAL CRIMES

<1,000	1,000 – 1,999	2,000 – 2,999	3,000 – 3,999	4,000 – 4,999	5,000+
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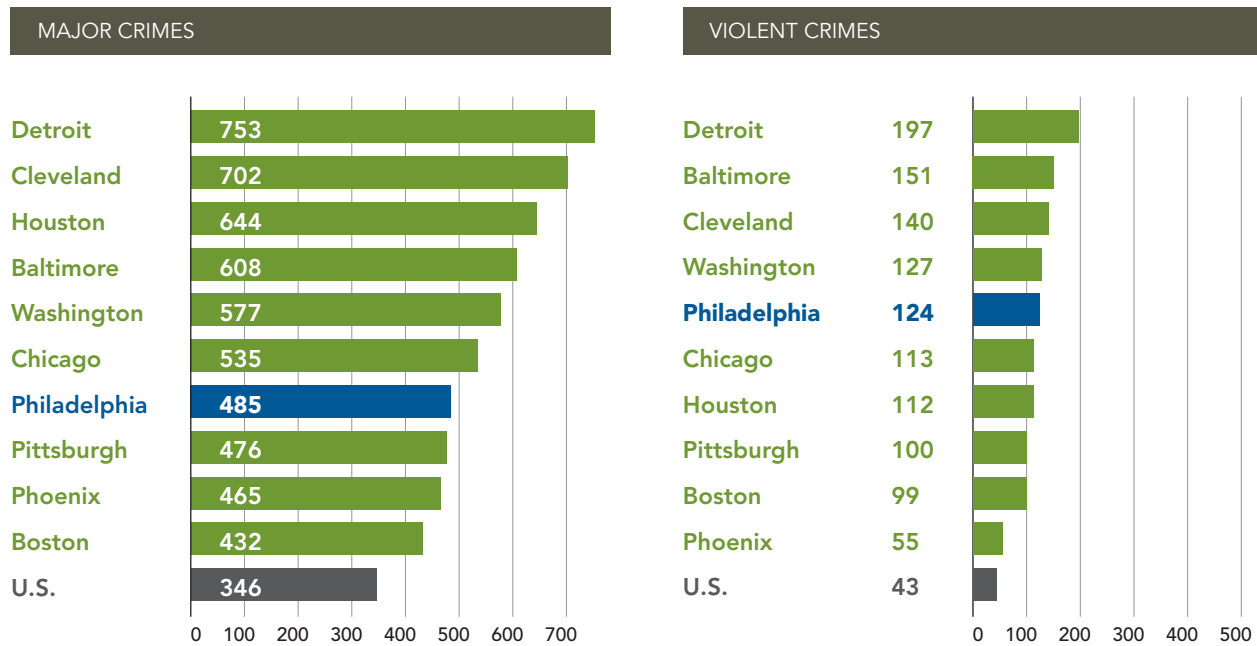


In Philadelphia, crime is not spread out evenly. Ten of the city's 24 police districts account for 60 percent of the major crimes.

Rank	District	Principal Neighborhood	Total
1	15	Frankford	6,679
2	22	North Phila./West	5,085
3	24	Kensington	4,807
4	6	Center City/East	4,383
5	25	Juniata Park/Feltonville	4,305
6	3	Bella Vista/Queen Village	4,204
7	35	Olney	4,193
8	2	Oxford Circle	4,176
9	14	Germantown	4,154
10	9	Center City/West	4,084
11	18	West Phila.	3,866
12	19	West Phila.	3,655
13	12	Southwest Phila.	3,580
14	26	North Phila./East	3,329
15	39	Allegheny West	3,328
16	8	Northeast Phila.	2,835
17	17	Point Breeze	2,227
18	16	West Phila.	2,135
19	7	Bustleton	1,792
20	1	South Phila./West	1,739
21	5	Roxborough	1,022
22	4	South Phila./East	394
23	77	Phila. Airport	333
24	92	Fairmount Park	0

3.3 MAJOR CRIME — COMPARABLE CITIES

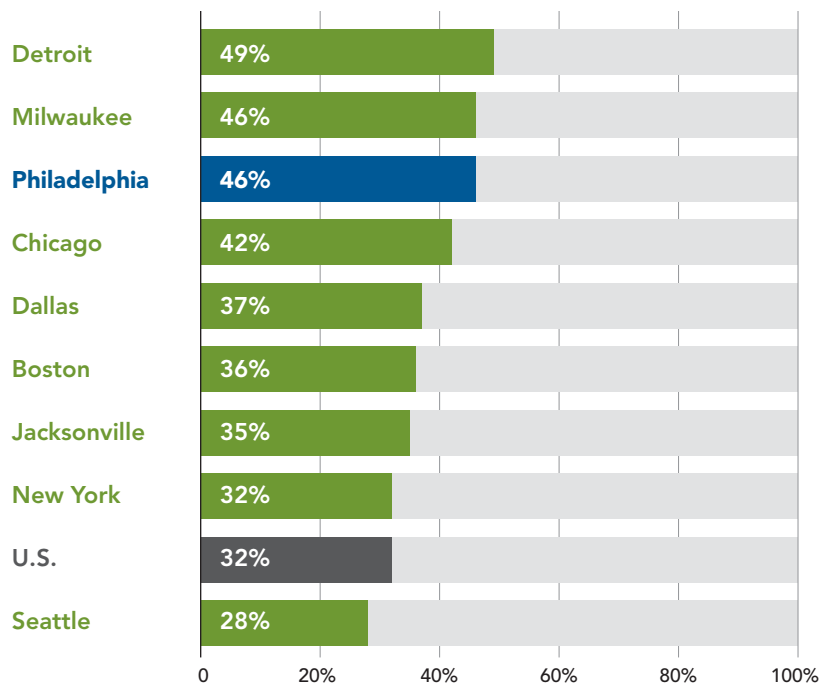
PER 10,000 RESIDENTS



Among the 10 comparison cities, Philadelphia had the fourth-lowest rate of major crimes per 10,000 residents. According to the 2009 FBI Uniform Crime Report, it had a lower major crime rate than 30 of the nation's 50 largest cities. In terms of violent crime, however, the picture was different. Philadelphia had the fifth-highest rate among the comparison cities and the eighth-highest rate among the 50 largest cities—behind the four listed in the graphic plus Memphis, Oakland and Kansas City (Mo.).

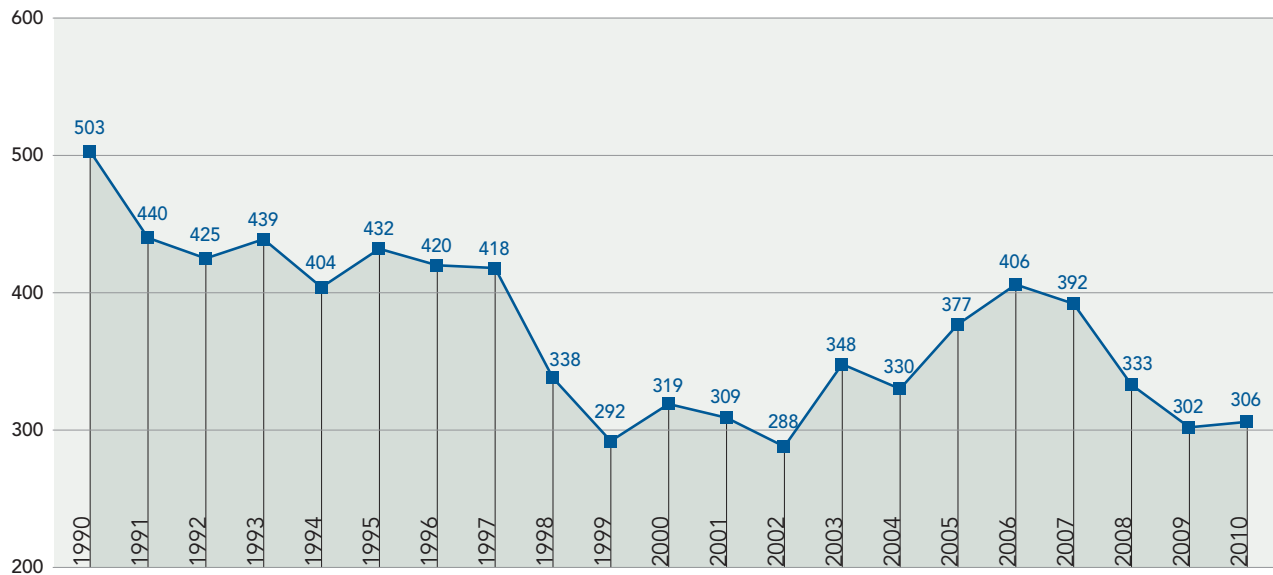
3.4 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS INVOLVED IN PHYSICAL FIGHTS

IN 12 MONTHS BEFORE SURVEY WAS TAKEN



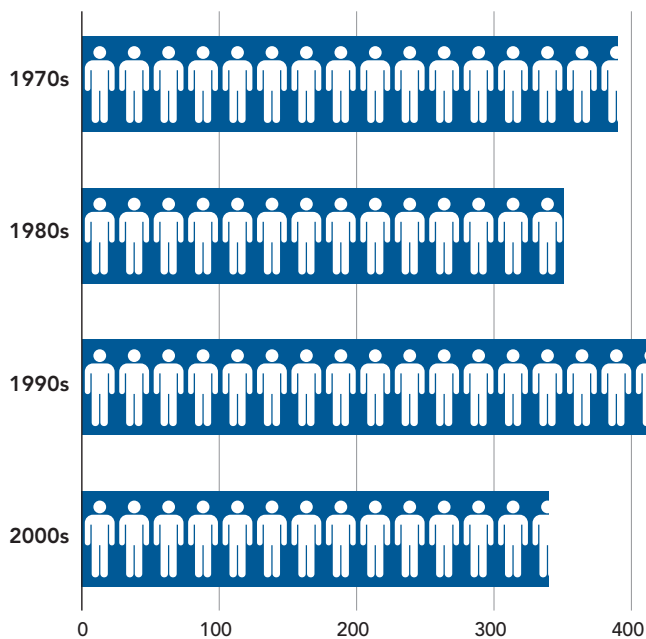
These numbers are part of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted in 2009 by the national Centers for Disease Control. Results were compiled for all 50 states and 20 large local jurisdictions, including some of those listed in the graphic. The survey also found that 6 percent of Philadelphia high school students reported carrying a gun in some location during the month prior to the survey. That number is higher than in many cities but lower than in Jacksonville, Milwaukee, Detroit and Dallas.

3.5 HOMICIDES IN PHILADELPHIA SINCE 1990



Mayor Michael Nutter came into office at the start of 2008 with an announced goal of reducing the city's annual homicide toll by 30 percent over four years. The city took major steps in that direction in the first two years of his term but stalled in 2010. The homicide number for the year was 306, an increase of 1 percent over 2009. Even so, the 2010 number was far below the peak of 503 recorded in 1990 and well below the average for the last 10 years.

3.6 HOMICIDE AVERAGE PER YEAR



In the past decade, the annual average number of homicides was lower than it had been in the three previous decades.

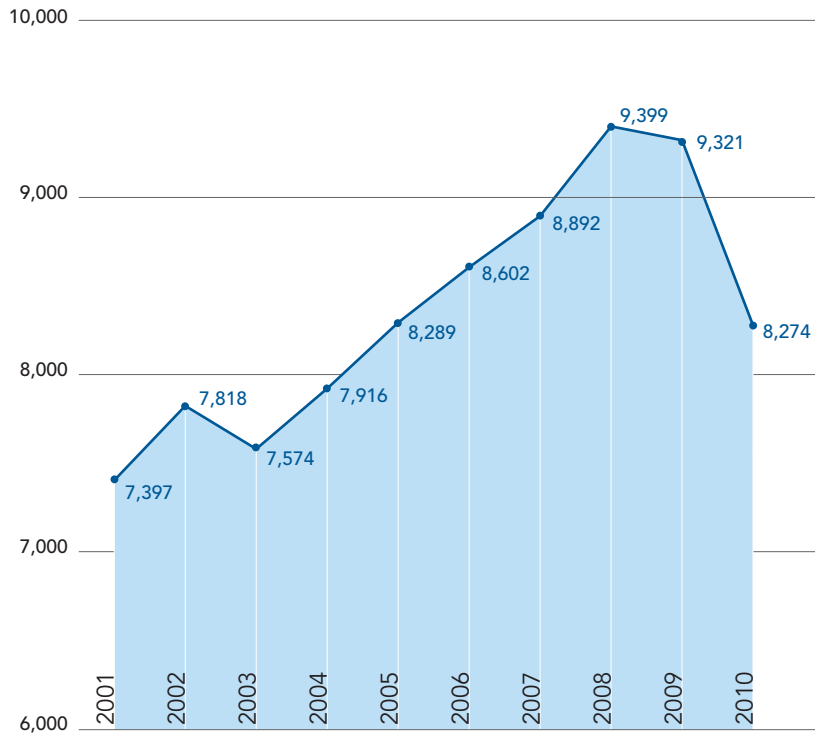
3.7 POLL RESULTS

The one or two things residents like least about Philadelphia:

CRIME	29%
POLITICS/LACK OF INTEGRITY	9%
DIRTY STREETS/TRASH	8%
TAXES/HIGH TAXES	7%
QUALITY OF CITY SERVICES	7%
POOR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	7%
DRUGS/ALCOHOL	4%
POOR TRANSPORTATION	4%
LACK OF JOBS	4%

3.8 PHILADELPHIA PRISON POPULATION

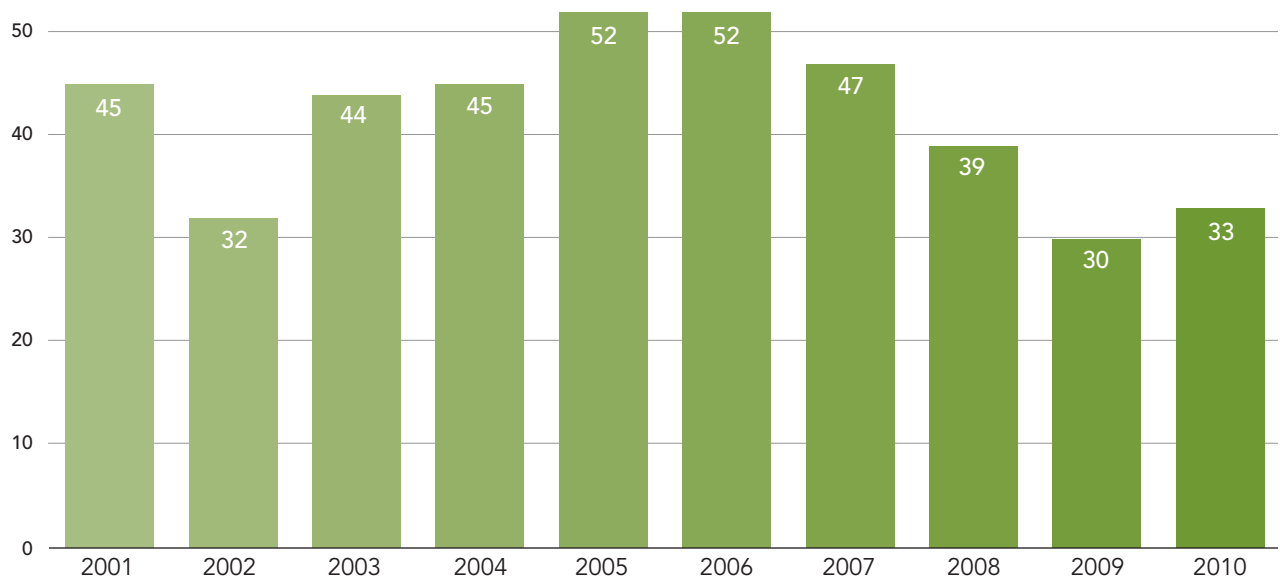
AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COUNT



The 2010 decline in the annual average daily population of the city's jails, though dramatic, actually understates the magnitude of what has happened. Early in 2009, there were 9,800 individuals in custody. On some days in late 2010, the daily inmate count fell well below 8,000. The drop in the jail population was due to a number of factors, including streamlined court procedures, changes in the district attorney's handling of cases, and a state law passed in 2008 that allows more sentenced inmates to be sent to state prisons.



3.9 FIRE DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA



As these numbers indicate, the city has had a relatively low number of fire deaths the past three years. According to the Philadelphia Fire Department, the 30 fatalities in 2009 was the lowest number since at least the early 1950s.



EDUCATION

Philadelphia's education numbers tell a story of much that has been accomplished and much that remains undone.

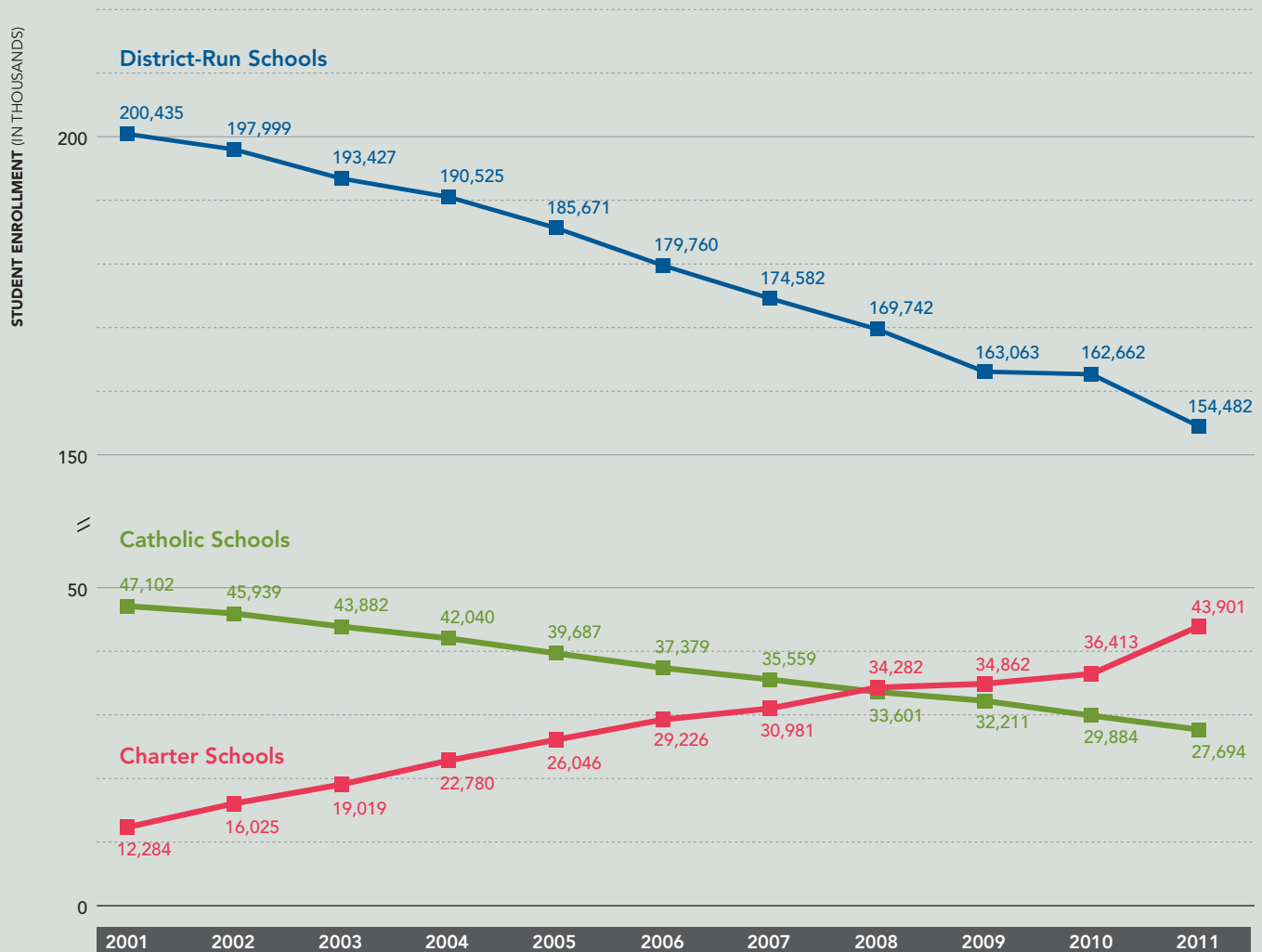
In 2010, for the first time, at least half of the city's public school students scored "advanced" or "proficient" in both math and reading on the benchmark statewide achievement test. In 2002, when the test was first given, only one-fifth of students managed such scores.

Several other educational statistics have moved in the right direction. On the upswing are the percentage of adults with bachelor's degrees, the graduation rate in the public high schools and the share of public schools making "adequate yearly progress" under the federal No Child Left Behind Act. Other key indicators have been more resistant to change. Among them are public-school absenteeism, which is high, and SAT scores, which are not.

Enrollment in the schools operated by the School District of Philadelphia has fallen by 23 percent since 2001. Over the same period, the number of students in the Catholic schools fell by 41 percent while charter schools grew by 242 percent. The Archdiocese of Philadelphia has a commission in place to chart the future of Catholic education in the city, while school district officials grapple with empty seats and intense budget pressure.

4.1 K-12 ENROLLMENT TRENDS

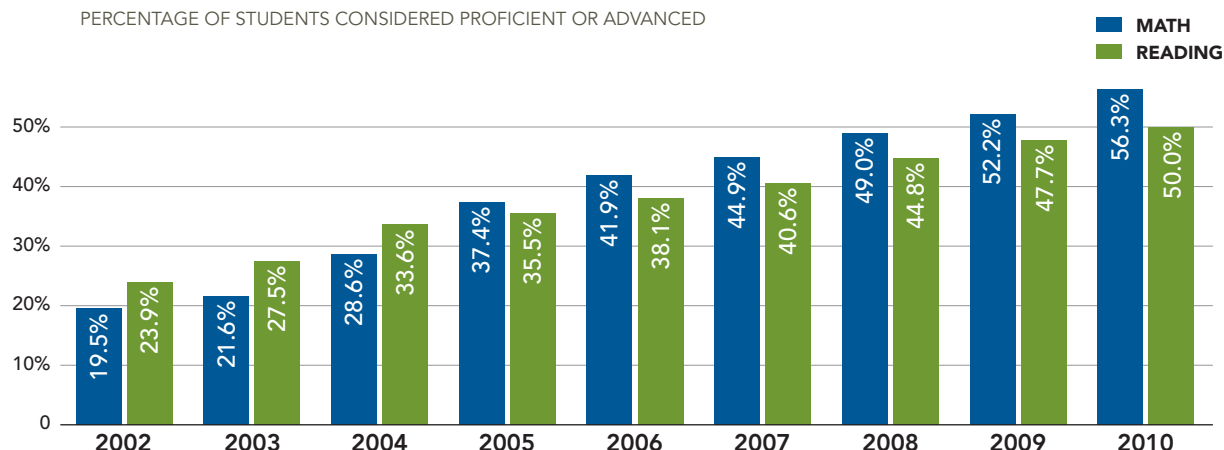
IN PHILADELPHIA'S SCHOOLS



The shape of K-12 education in Philadelphia has changed dramatically in the past decade. Over that period, enrollment at traditional public schools has declined by nearly 46,000; Catholic school enrollment is down by more than 19,000; and the number of students in the city's taxpayer-funded charter schools (including cyber charters) has risen by nearly 32,000. The enrollment numbers for charter schools include seven "renaissance schools," traditional public schools reconstituted as charters. In the 2010–2011 school year, charter students outnumbered Catholic-school students by more than 16,000. As recently as 2007, there were more students in Catholic schools than in charters.

4.2 PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT PERFORMANCE: MATH AND READING

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS CONSIDERED PROFICIENT OR ADVANCED



These numbers represent a success story for the School District of Philadelphia. Last year, for the first time, at least half of all students in the grades tested scored “proficient” or “advanced”—meaning at grade level or beyond—in math and reading on the annual, standardized state test, the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA). Even so, Philadelphia public school students as a group scored well below the statewide numbers, which were over 70 percent in both reading and math. In recent years, students at Philadelphia’s charter schools have, on average, scored slightly higher on the PSSA than students in district-run schools. Students at Catholic schools take a different test, the Terra Nova achievement test. In every grade tested, half or more of Philadelphia Catholic-school students exceeded the national average score.

4.3 PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS MAKING ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS

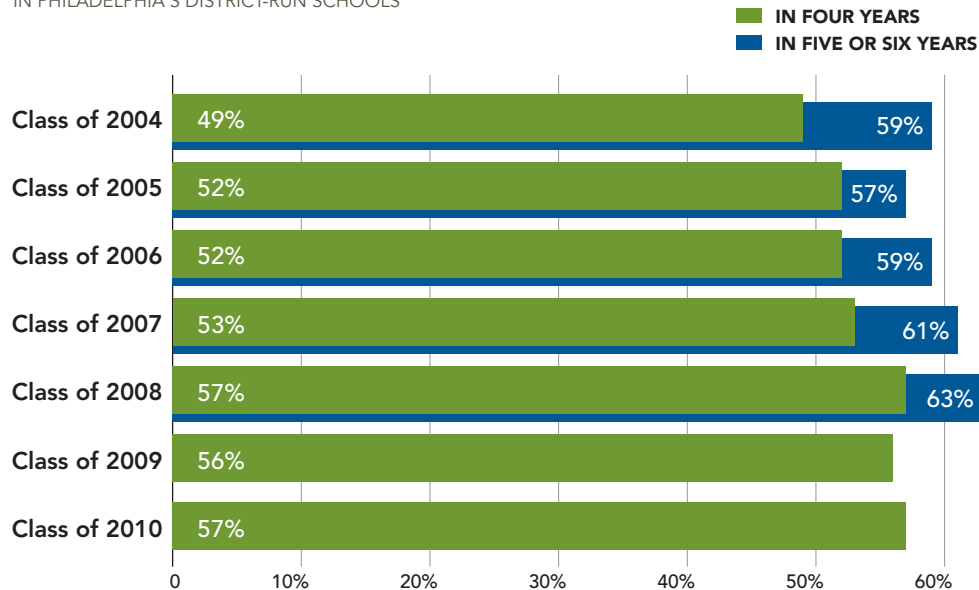
SCHOOLS RUN BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA

	Number of Schools	Percent
2002	22/258	9%
2003	58/260	22%
2004	160/265	60%
2005	132/268	49%
2006	131/266	49%
2007	107/268	40%
2008	113/265	43%
2009	118/267	44%
2010	158/267	59%

In 2010, the school district recorded significant gains on the percentage of its schools that made “adequate yearly progress” as defined by the U.S. Department of Education under the No Child Left Behind Act. The measurement is based primarily on test scores, attendance rates and graduation rates. The statewide rate was about 82 percent.

4.4 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

IN PHILADELPHIA'S DISTRICT-RUN SCHOOLS

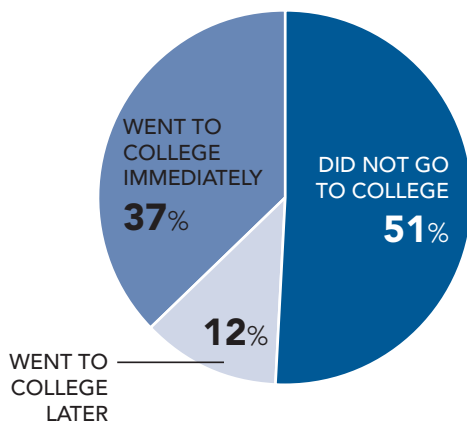


Improving the graduation rate in district-run high schools has been a priority for school administrators and Mayor Michael Nutter. The four-year graduation rate for the class of 2010 was significantly higher than it was for the class of 2004, although the four-year rate has not improved in the past few years. The percentage of high school students who graduate in six years has moved higher, rising to 63 percent for the class of 2008, the last group for which such figures were available.

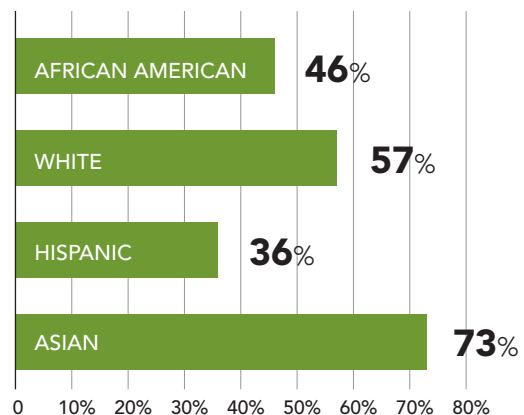
4.5 COLLEGE ATTENDANCE RATES

GRADUATES OF PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2003–2009

PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES GOING TO COLLEGE



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
Immediately after graduation and later

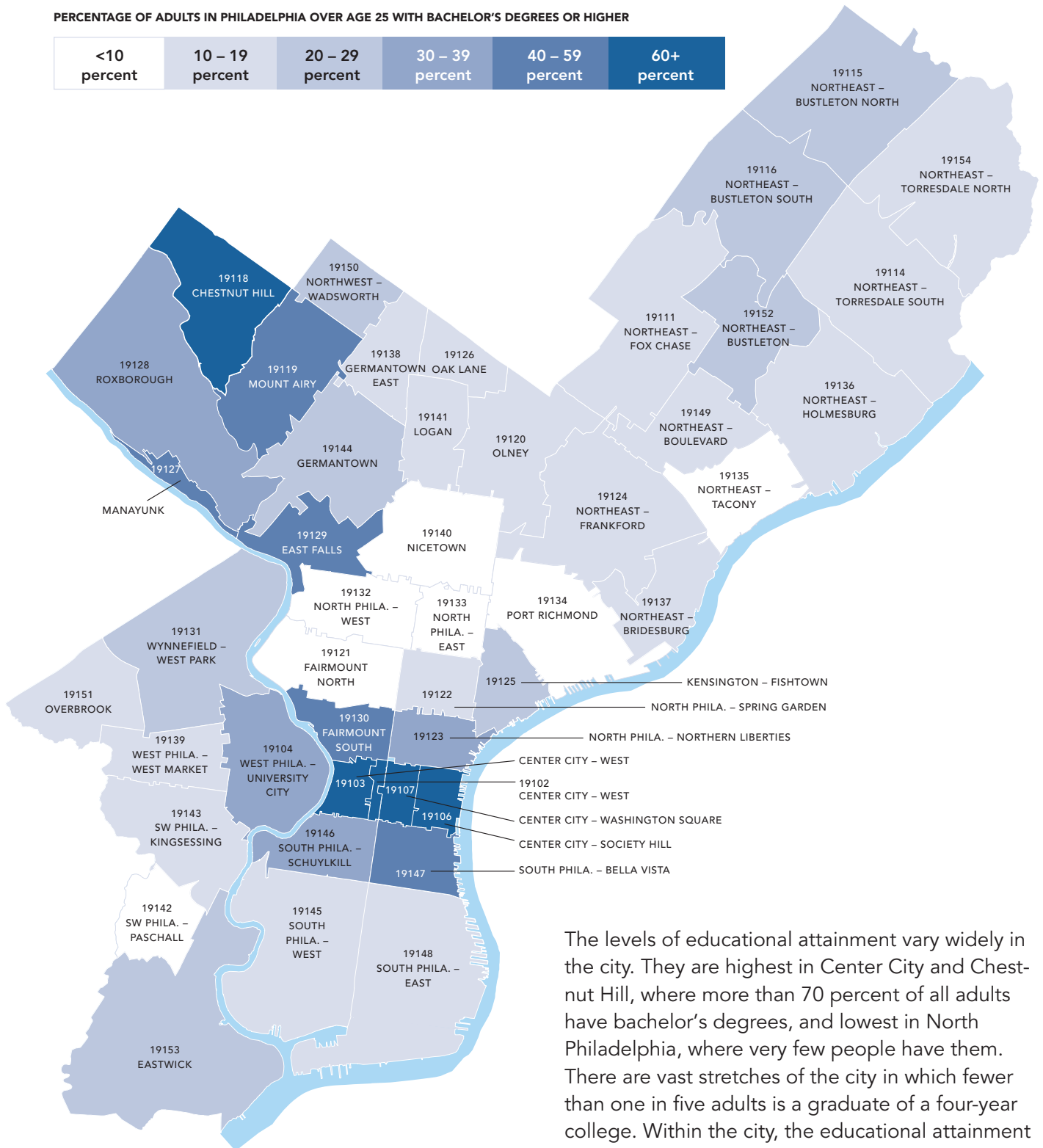


Fewer than 4 out of 10 graduates of the city's public high schools (not including charter schools) go to college immediately after graduation and about half do not go at all. Nationally, about 7 out of 10 high school graduates enroll in college immediately. The national figure for low-income graduates is about 54 percent. According to this data, compiled by the OMG Center for Collaborative Learning for the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, college attendance is higher among Asians and whites than among blacks and Hispanics, and higher from magnet schools than from other high schools.

4.6 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY ZIP CODE

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS IN PHILADELPHIA OVER AGE 25 WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES OR HIGHER

<10 percent	10 – 19 percent	20 – 29 percent	30 – 39 percent	40 – 59 percent	60+ percent
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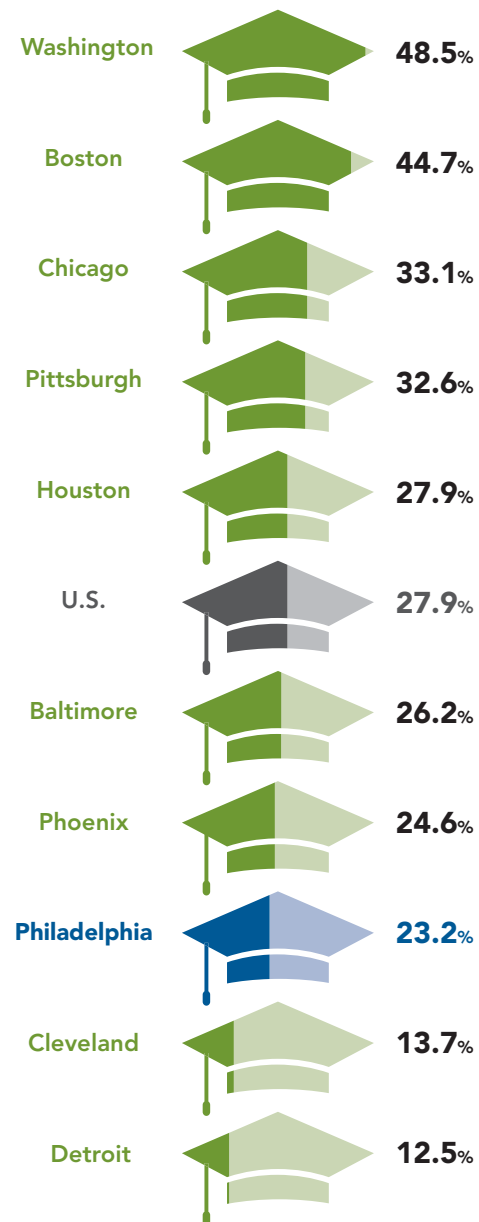


The levels of educational attainment vary widely in the city. They are highest in Center City and Chestnut Hill, where more than 70 percent of all adults have bachelor's degrees, and lowest in North Philadelphia, where very few people have them. There are vast stretches of the city in which fewer than one in five adults is a graduate of a four-year college. Within the city, the educational attainment level reflects economics and demographics. For instance, 33 percent of whites over the age of 25 have bachelor's degrees, compared to 12 percent of African Americans. See page 34 for the list of educational attainment by zip code.

Zip	Neighborhood	Adults with Bachelor's Degrees or Higher
19102	Center City West	78.94%
19103	Center City West	75.42%
19106	Center City – Society Hill	74.47%
19118	Chestnut Hill	70.84%
19107	Center City – Washington Square	60.43%
19130	Fairmount South	57.02%
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	46.57%
19119	Mount Airy	43.59%
19129	East Falls	41.67%
19127	Manayunk	40.50%
19128	Roxborough	36.95%
19123	North Phila. – Northern Liberties	34.75%
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	33.65%
19104	West Phila. – University City	32.86%
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	27.75%
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	25.76%
19144	Germantown	25.60%
19131	Wynnefield – West Park	24.68%
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	22.18%
19125	Kensington – Fishtown	22.01%
19153	Eastwick	21.83%
19150	Northwest – Wadsworth	21.24%
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	18.90%
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	18.45%
19151	Overbrook	18.08%
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	17.60%
19148	South Phila. – East	17.29%
19145	South Phila. – West	15.88%
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	14.88%
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	14.45%
19138	Germantown East	14.28%
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	14.00%
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	13.78%
19126	Oak Lane	13.77%
19120	Olney	13.25%
19139	West Phila. – West Market	12.92%
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	12.09%
19141	Logan	11.56%
19124	Northeast – Frankford	10.51%
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall	9.52%
19135	Northeast – Tacony	8.65%
19134	Port Richmond	7.53%
19121	Fairmount North	7.45%
19132	North Phila. – West	6.61%
19140	Nicetown	5.74%
19133	North Phila. – East	4.87%

4.7 PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

AMONG ADULTS OVER AGE 25 IN PHILADELPHIA VS. COMPARABLE CITIES



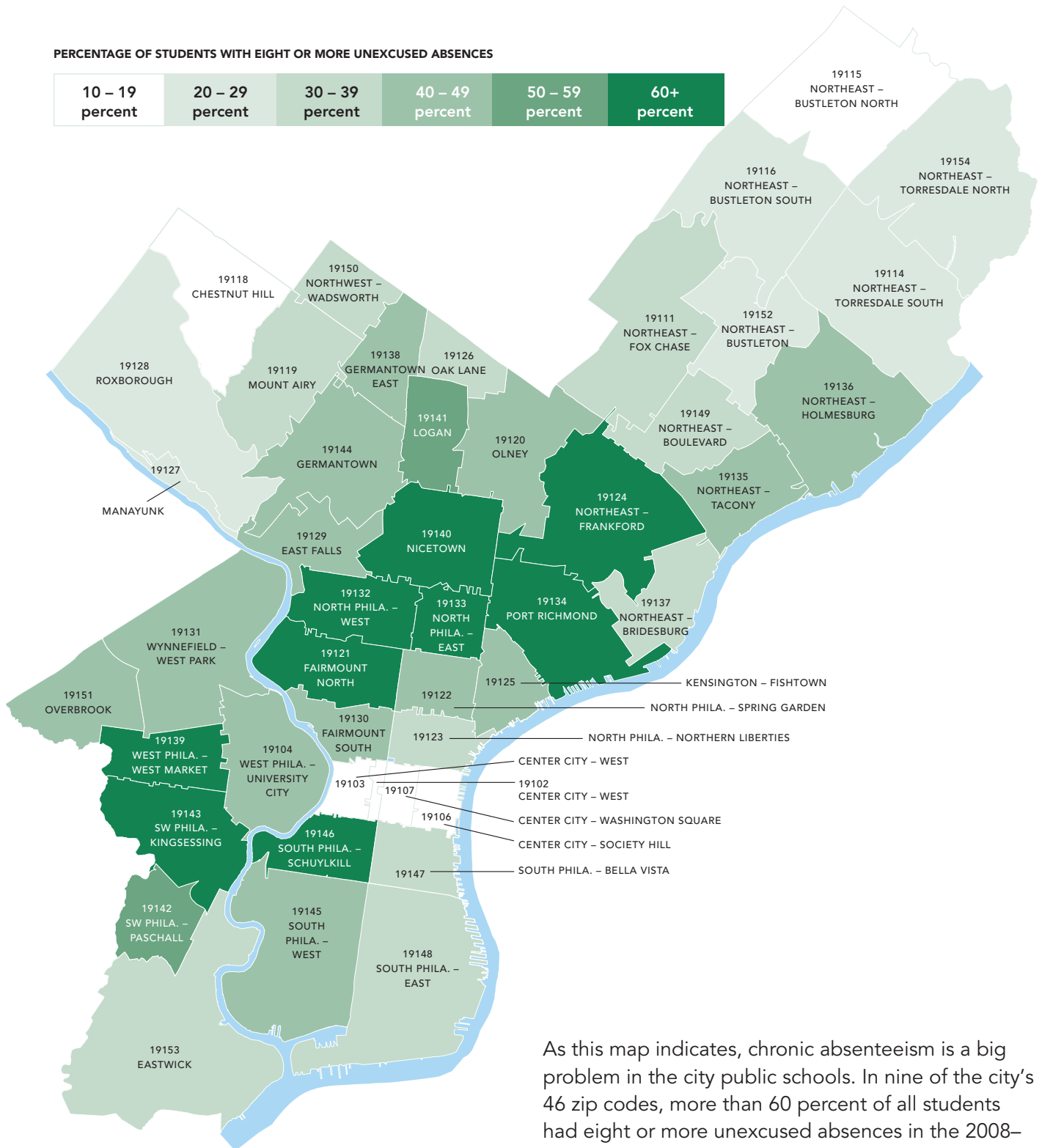
According to the Census Bureau, the educational attainment level in Philadelphia is well below the national average and the level of most of the comparison cities. Among the nation's 50 largest cities, Philadelphia ranks 41st in this category, ahead only of San Antonio, El Paso, Memphis, Miami, Fresno, Milwaukee and Las Vegas in addition to Cleveland and Detroit. The Philadelphia region as a whole fares far better; 32 percent of the region's adults are college graduates, ranking it in the top third among the 100 largest metropolitan areas.

4.8 PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM

BY ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WITH EIGHT OR MORE UNEXCUSED ABSENCES

10 – 19 percent	20 – 29 percent	30 – 39 percent	40 – 49 percent	50 – 59 percent	60+ percent
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As this map indicates, chronic absenteeism is a big problem in the city public schools. In nine of the city's 46 zip codes, more than 60 percent of all students had eight or more unexcused absences in the 2008–2009 school year, according to the school district. On any given day, about 11 percent of all students city-wide were not in school. Chronic absenteeism is most common in the ninth and tenth grades.

4.9 SAT PERFORMANCE 2010

	Average Test Score
High School Students Nationwide	1509
Philadelphia Catholic School Students	1354
Philadelphia Public School Students	1222

On average, Philadelphia high school students perform well below students nationwide on the three-part SAT Reasoning Test taken by many college applicants. While there is a wide variation in scores from school to school, students at only two of the city's public high schools, Masterman and Central, test better than the national average. As a group, students at Philadelphia Catholic schools outscore city public school students. The maximum score on the test is 2400, the minimum 600.



4.10 PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOL SAFETY

FOR THE 2008–2009 SCHOOL YEAR

12,486	SAFETY INCIDENTS
14,209	OFFENDERS
2,943	ARRESTS
2,430	ASSAULTS ON STUDENTS
1,528	ASSAULTS ON STAFF
447	SEXUAL OFFENSES
309	DRUG & ALCOHOL CHARGES
4	POSSESSIONS OF HANDGUNS
612	POSSESSIONS OF OTHER WEAPONS
2,814	INCIDENTS RESULTING IN PHYSICAL TREATMENT

4.11 POLL RESULTS

How Philadelphians rate the city's public schools:

EXCELLENT	4%
GOOD	20%
ONLY FAIR	35%
POOR	33%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	8%

4.12 POLL RESULTS

How public school parents rate the Philadelphia public schools:

EXCELLENT	9%
GOOD	25%
ONLY FAIR	35%
POOR	30%
DON'T KNOW/REFUSED	1%



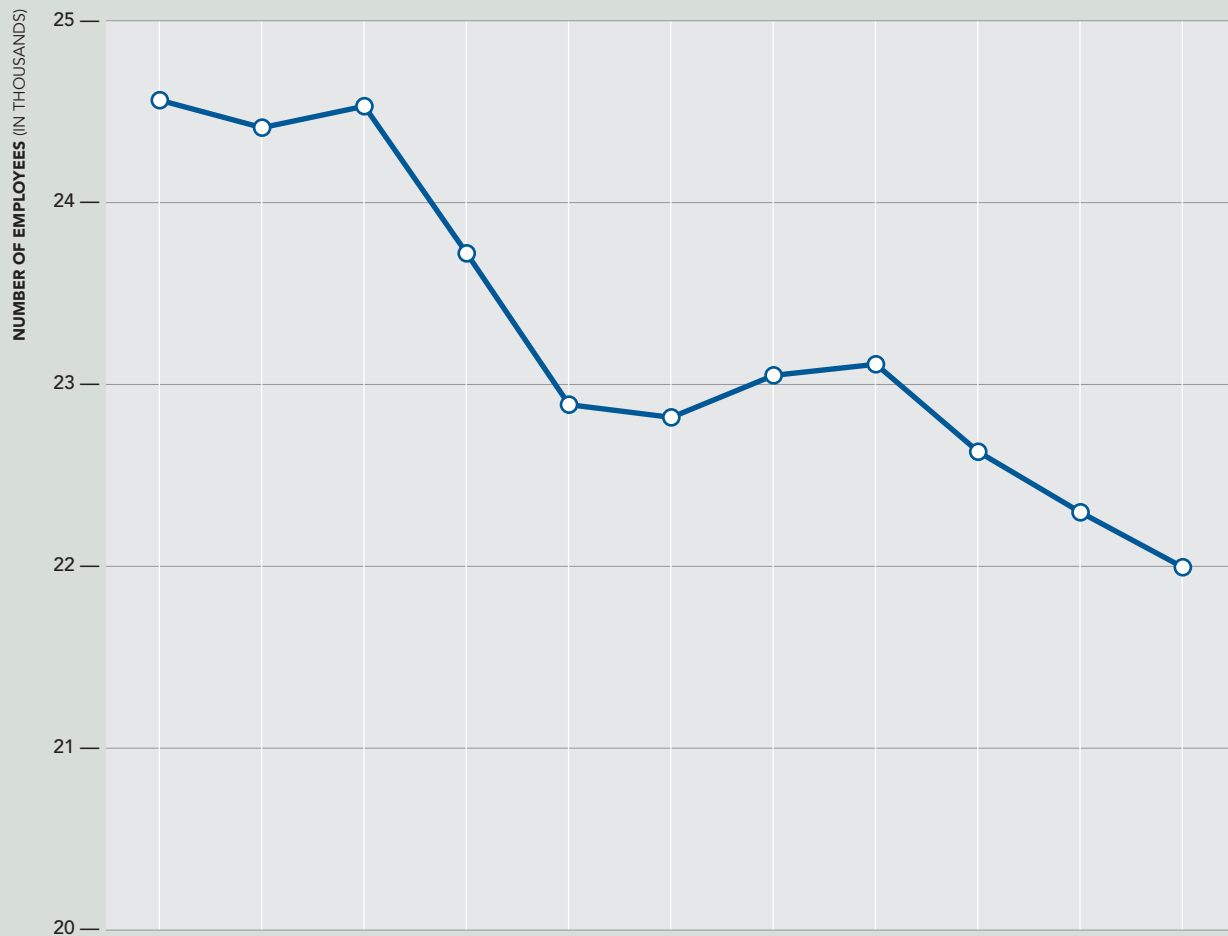
GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

Philadelphia city government has stopped growing.

Even though there have been no widespread layoffs of municipal workers, the number of people on the city's general fund payroll has declined steadily in recent years, both under the former mayor, John Street, and the current one, Michael Nutter. At the same time, the size of the city budget, when adjusted for inflation, has barely risen at all over the past decade.

In terms of direct services from city government, Philadelphians appear to be getting less than they once did. That is because more and more of their tax dollars are going toward pensions and health care benefits for city workers, active and retired, as well as debt service on past public investments. Those fiscal trends are likely to continue in the years ahead.

As for transportation, city residents are fond of complaining about SEPTA, the region's primary mass transit provider. But that does not stop them from relying on it. A higher percentage of Philadelphians use public transportation to get to work than do residents of all but 5 of the nation's 50 largest cities.

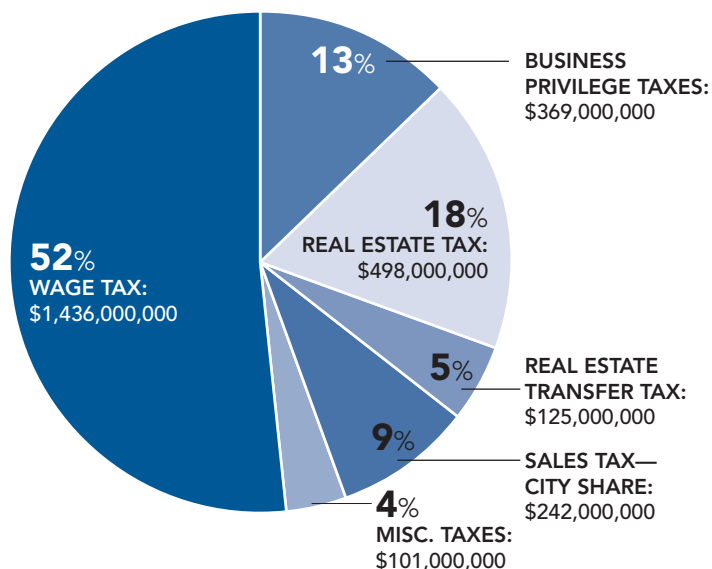


YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010 (Dec. 31)
EMPLOYEES	24,563	24,412	24,530	23,721	22,889	22,819	23,050	23,111	22,630	22,297	21,995

At the end of 2010, 21,995 people were employed full-time by Philadelphia city government in its general fund budget, which supports the operation of most city services. This is the lowest number in many years—a reflection, in part, of the belt-tightening required as the recession has cut into city revenues. The number is down about 10 percent from 2001 and down about 5 percent from the end of fiscal 2008, which was former mayor John Street’s last budget year and six months into Mayor Nutter’s administration. The decreases since 2001 have been relatively small in health and social services (3 percent) and public safety (6 percent), much larger in the central bureaucracy (18 percent) and neighborhood-based services (21 percent). All of the employee totals in the graphic, except for the last one, are for June 30 of the year listed, which is the end of the fiscal year.



5.2 PHILADELPHIA 2011 TAXES



Unlike many cities, Philadelphia does not rely on the real estate tax as its primary source of locally generated revenue. Instead, the wage tax, which is paid by all workers who live or are employed in the city, accounts for more than half of the city's local taxes.

5.3 CITY SPENDING BY CATEGORY

PHILADELPHIA GENERAL FUND 2010-2011

DEBT SERVICE	5%
SUBSIDIES & PAYMENTS	5%
NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED SERVICES	5%
CENTRAL BUREAUCRACY	11%
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	19%
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	25%
PUBLIC SAFETY	30%

CITY SPENDING CATEGORIES

SUBSIDIES & PAYMENTS

Art Museum subsidy
Community College subsidy
Convention Center subsidy
Finance—PGW rental reimbursement
Finance—School District subsidy
Public Property—SEPTA subsidy

NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED SERVICES

Fairmount Park
Free Library of Philadelphia
Mayor—Mural Arts Program
Recreation
Streets Department—Roads
Streets Department—Sanitation

CENTRAL BUREAUCRACY

Board of Revision of Taxes
City Controller
City Commissioners (Elections)
City Council
City Treasurer
Commerce—City Rep & Operations
Finance—Operations
Fleet Management
Law Department
Licenses & Inspections
Managing Director
Mayor's Office
Personnel
Procurement
Public Property
Records
Register of Wills
Revenue Department

HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Department of Human Services

Office of Behavioral Health/Mental Retardation Services
Office of Supportive Housing (Homeless)
Office of Housing & Community Development
Department of Public Health

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

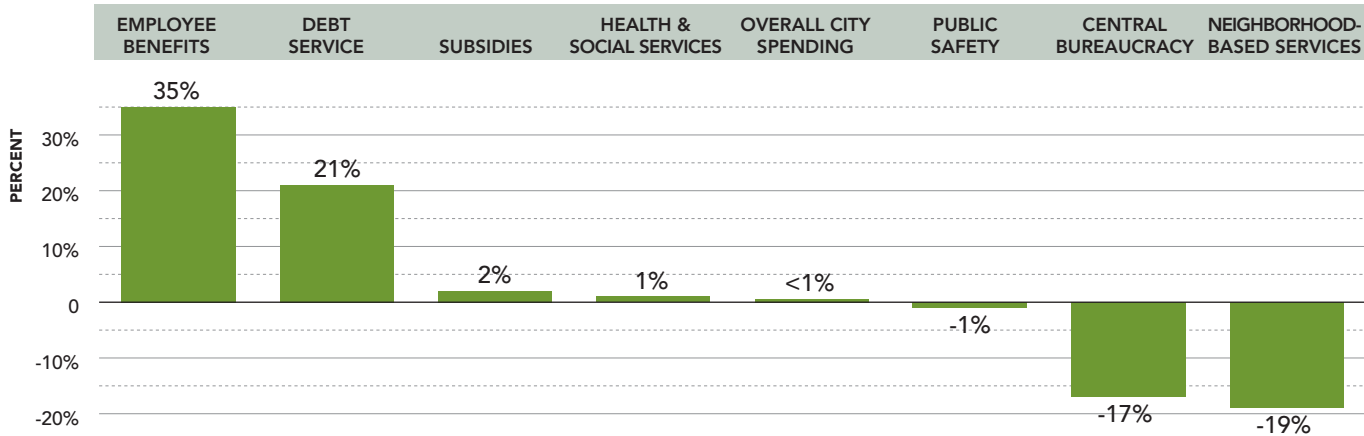
Employee Disability
Social Security Payments
Group Legal & Life Insurance
Health/Medical
Pension Contribution
Unemployment Compensation

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Department
Police Department
First Judicial District
District Attorney
Prison System
Sheriff

5.4 CITY SPENDING: CHANGE BETWEEN 2001 AND 2010

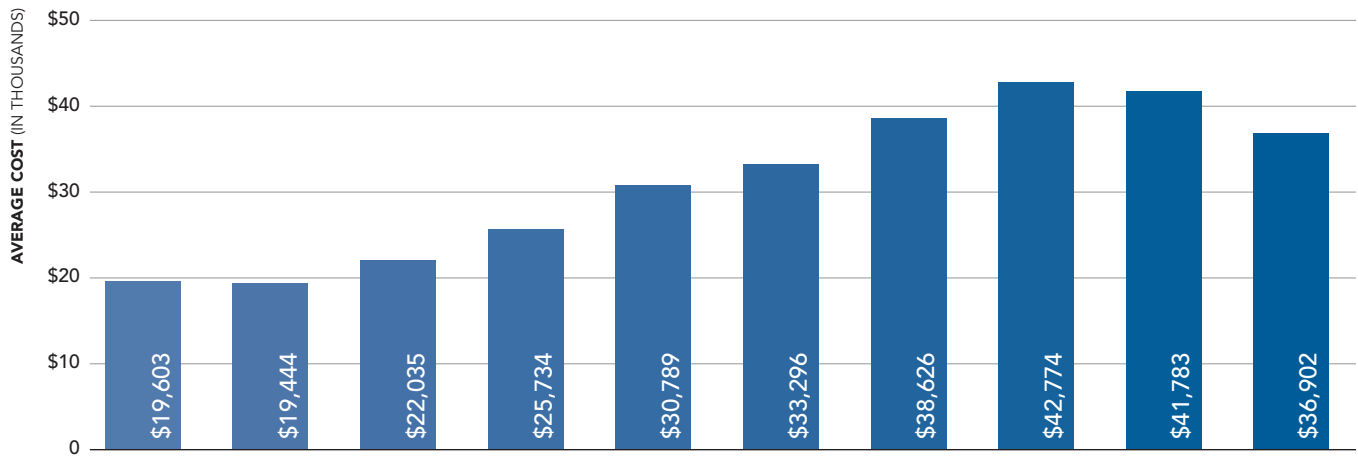
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



So where has Philadelphia city government been spending taxpayers' money? Over the last decade, once inflation is taken into consideration, city spending has been little changed on such big-ticket items as public safety, health and social services, as well as subsidies to the school district, community college, SEPTA and other such institutions. The big increases, though, have been in the area of employee benefits and debt service, with both likely to keep growing into the future. These have been offset, in part, by reduced spending on the central bureaucracy and for neighborhood-based services.

5.5 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

AVERAGE COST PER EMPLOYEE, NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL BENEFITS COST	\$483,280,726	\$486,874,583	\$540,605,384	\$598,854,184	\$704,732,847	\$760,222,998	\$890,330,539	\$983,038,761	\$973,222,993	\$829,855,069

The cost of benefits on a per-employee basis doubled in the past decade. It fell in fiscal 2010 after the city, as part of a plan to balance its budget during the recession, deferred some payments to the employee pension funds. Contributions to the pension funds are slated to rise this year and in the years ahead, due in part to government's failure to make adequate payments in years past. As defined by the city budget, employee benefits include disability payments, pensions, health-care coverage, various forms of insurance and the employer's share of the Social Security payroll tax.

5.6 POLL RESULTS

How Philadelphians rate quality of services:

	EXCELLENT	GOOD	ONLY FAIR	POOR	DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
FIRE PROTECTION	19%	50%	21%	6%	5%
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	19%	43%	23%	11%	4%
LIBRARY SERVICES	16%	45%	20%	12%	7%
TRASH COLLECTION	13%	46%	27%	13%	1%
AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES	18%	37%	27%	14%	3%
SENIOR CITIZEN PROGRAMS & FACILITIES	13%	36%	22%	7%	22%
POLICE PROTECTION	8%	41%	31%	18%	2%
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS & RECREATION FACILITIES	13%	35%	32%	16%	4%
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	3%	24%	36%	28%	8%
STREET REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	3%	17%	35%	43%	2%



5.7 CALLS HANDLED BY PHILADELPHIA'S 311 CALL CENTER

TOP 10 TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUESTS IN 2010

1. LOCATION OF COURTS OR JUDGES	44,378
2. LICENSING REQUESTS	24,933
3. RUBBISH & RECYCLING	24,008
4. POLICE DISTRICTS AND FACILITIES	19,476
5. PRISONS & INMATE LOCATION	13,560
6. TAX INQUIRIES	12,263
7. PROBATION & PAROLE	10,039
8. RECORDS AND DEEDS	7,795
9. EMERGENCY WATER SERVICE	7,540
10. WATER BILLS	6,702

The overall call volume of the city's 311 information line rose 12 percent from 2009, its first year of operation, to 2010, according to call center records. The number of requests for service, as opposed to the requests for information listed here, increased by 40 percent.



5.8 POLL RESULTS

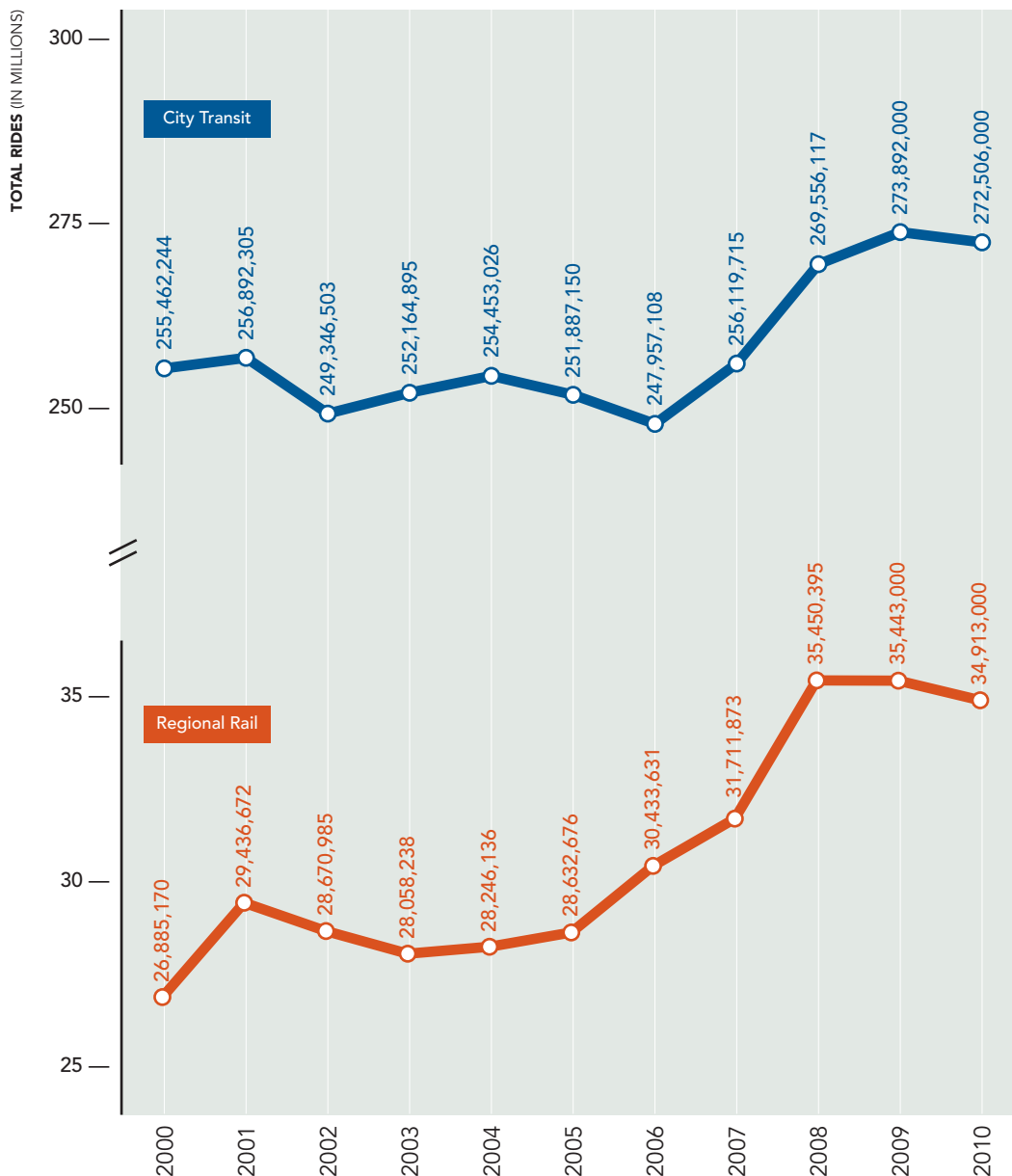
How Philadelphians rate the city and their neighborhoods as places to live:

	THE CITY	THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD
EXCELLENT	17%	22%
GOOD	45%	38%
ONLY FAIR	28%	27%
POOR	10%	12%
DON'T KNOW	1%	—



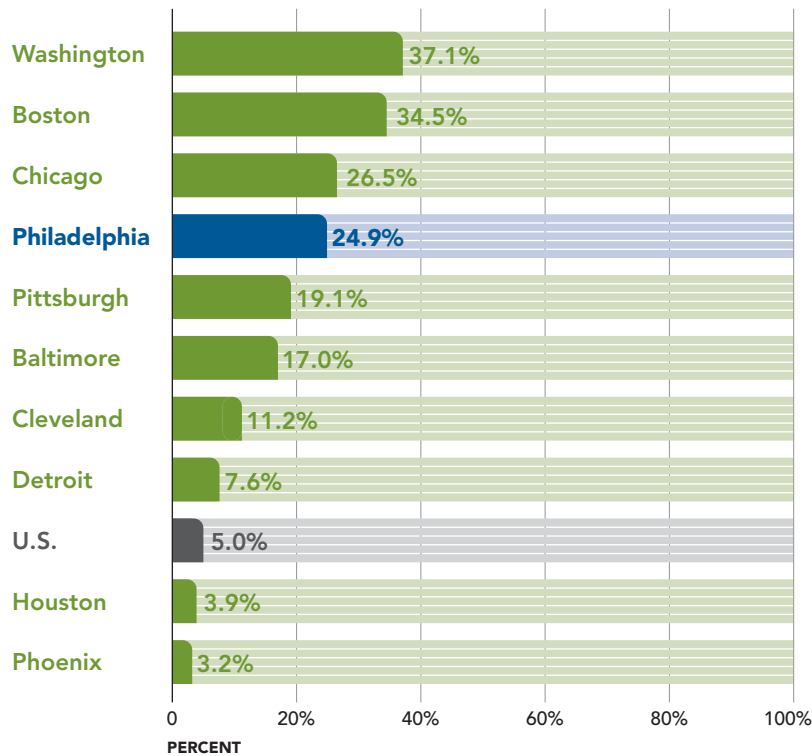
5.9 SEPTA RIDERSHIP

ONE-WAY RIDES PER YEAR



In 2010, after rising for much of the past decade, ridership on public transit in the Philadelphia area declined slightly, presumably reflecting the increase in unemployment in the city and the region. Ridership on SEPTA's City Transit division was down less than 1 percent while ridership on the regional rails dropped a little more than 1 percent.

5.10 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING PUBLIC TRANSIT TO TRAVEL TO WORK

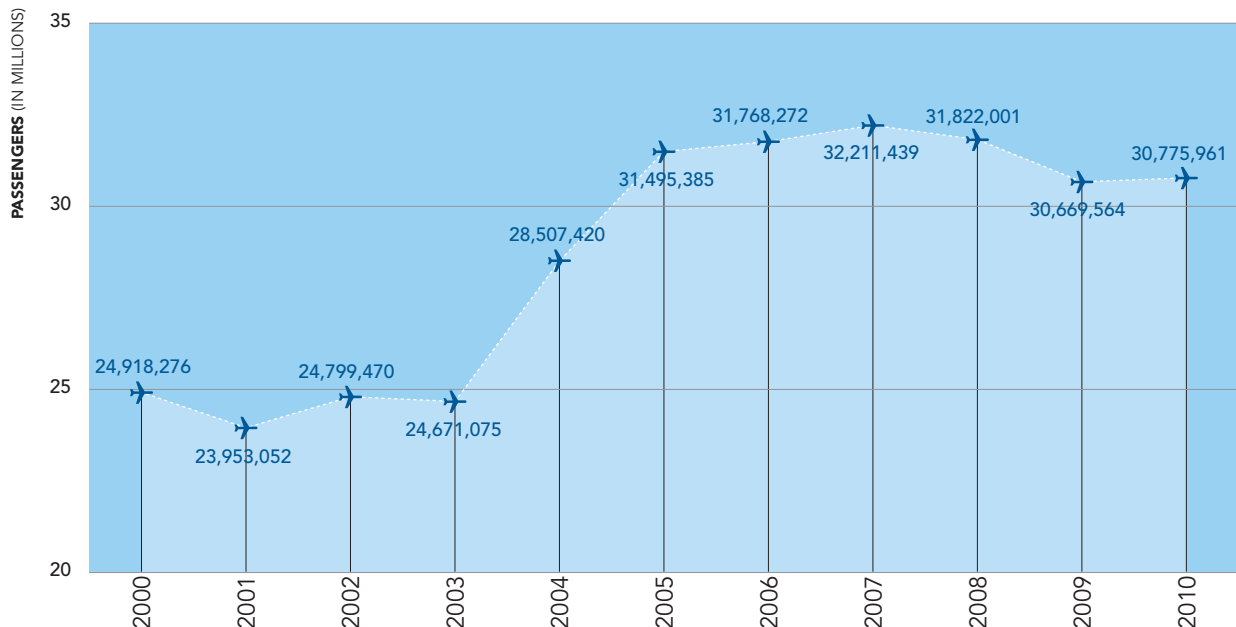


Philadelphia has one of the nation's highest percentages of city residents who use public transportation to get to work, according to the Census Bureau. Among the nation's 50 largest cities, Philadelphia ranks sixth in this regard, trailing only New York and San Francisco in addition to three of our comparison cities: Washington, Boston and Chicago.



5.11 AIRPORT PASSENGERS

PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



After years of growing passenger traffic, due in large part to the arrival of Southwest Airlines in 2004, Philadelphia International Airport saw its traffic fall in 2008 and 2009 as the recession took its toll. The total, which counts both arriving and departing passengers, was up slightly in 2010.



ARTS & CULTURE

Philadelphians love arts and culture. Despite the economic slump over the last few years, attendance at arts and culture events in Philadelphia has been on the rise, up 7 percent between 2005 and 2009.

Theater attendance increased 20 percent. The total number of productions and exhibitions rose 27 percent. In polls, city residents and suburbanites alike rate arts and culture as one of the best things about Philadelphia. On average, the region's residents are more likely to attend museums, theaters or popular musical performances than are people in the rest of the country.

All of this is big business. According to data provided by The Cultural Data Project, operated by The Pew Charitable Trusts, 278 city-based arts and culture organizations reported combined, unrestricted revenue of \$778.6 million in 2009. Even with the economic hard times, Philadelphia's cultural sector had as many full-time employees as it had four years earlier—and more part-time workers.

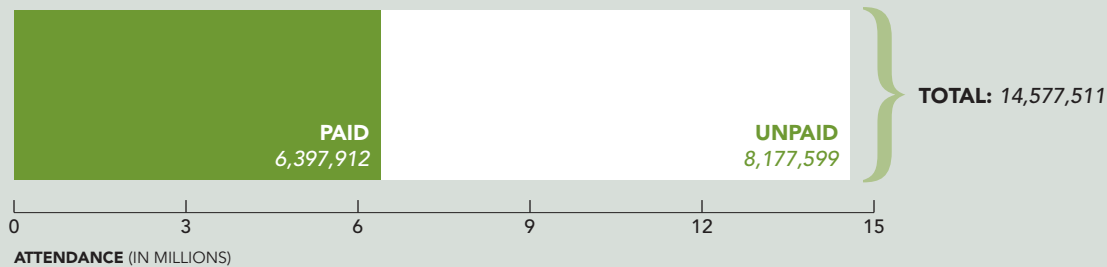
Nevertheless, Philadelphia's cultural community is economically vulnerable. The sector has suffered massive investment losses that have had a major impact on bottom lines. Operating margins across the sector are thin. Many arts organizations are in the red and are facing tough decisions about their futures.

6.1

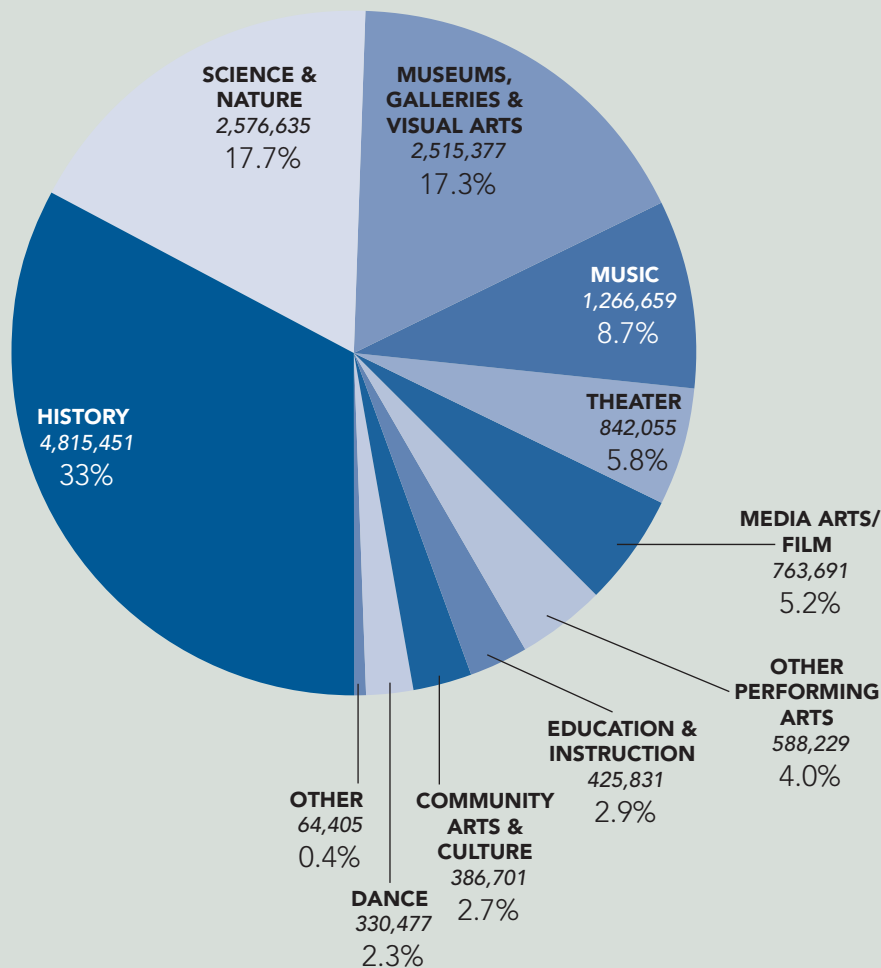
ATTENDANCE AT PHILADELPHIA ARTS & CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS

DATA FOR 2009

TOTAL ATTENDANCE



ATTENDANCE BY CATEGORY

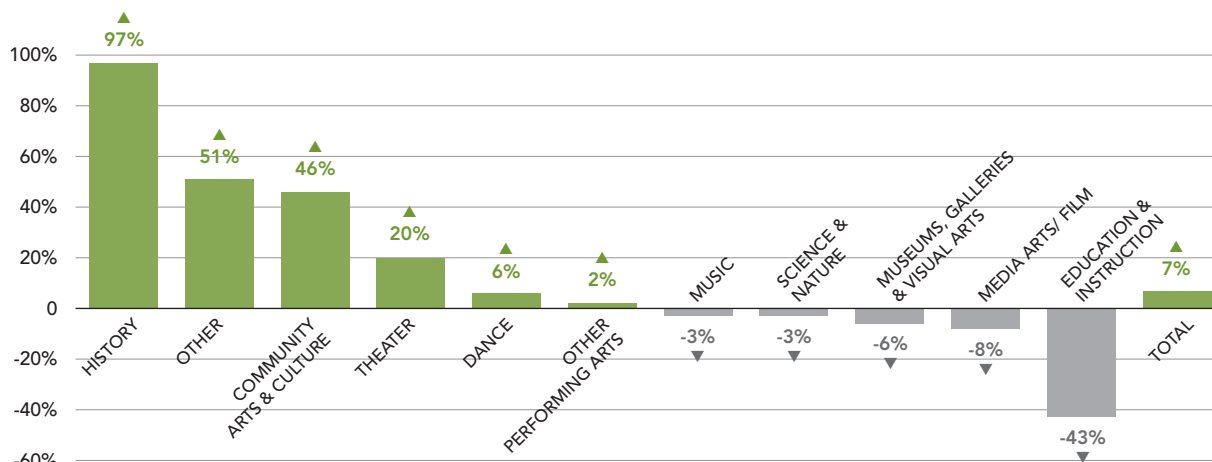


Nearly 300 arts and culture organizations reported a total of 14.6 million visits in 2009, well over half of which were free of charge. Paid attendance was 6.4 million. School children were a major beneficiary of the city's rich cultural resources: school groups accounted for 12.5 percent of total attendance, at 1.8 million visits. Historic sites had the most total visits, with 4.8 million, one-third of the total. Science and nature venues, including the Philadelphia Zoo and the Academy of Natural Sciences, were second, with 2.6 million visits. Museums, galleries and other visual arts facilities had 2.5 million visits.



6.2 CHANGING ATTENDANCE PATTERNS

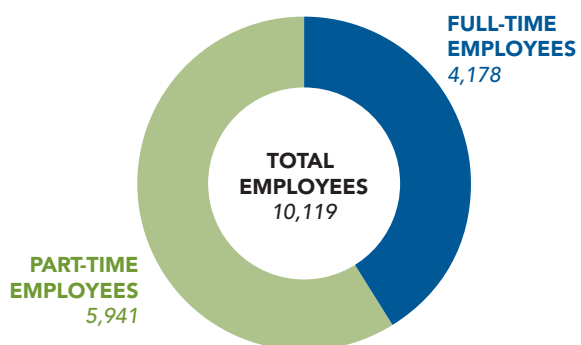
PHILADELPHIA ARTS AND CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS, 2005–2009



Between 2005 and 2009, total attendance at arts and culture organizations in Philadelphia grew 7 percent. Some types of organizations reported big gains in attendance while a number experienced declines. Visits to sites of historic interest nearly doubled. Dance and theater performances drew thousands more audience members. While museums, galleries, and other visual arts venues continued to draw some of the biggest crowds, their reported attendance was down 6 percent in 2009. It is worth noting that “blockbuster” exhibits, such as The Franklin Institute’s Body Worlds or the Philadelphia Museum of Art’s Cezanne and Beyond, can significantly affect year-to-year totals.

6.3 EMPLOYMENT IN ARTS AND CULTURE

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME JOBS IN PHILADELPHIA



Full-time employment in the arts and culture sector held about steady between 2005 and 2009, a period in which the total number of jobs in Philadelphia declined slightly. As part of a continuing trend, the number of part-time jobs in the sector jumped by 17 percent during the period. In 2009, part-time jobs in arts and culture outnumbered full-time positions by a ratio of 3-2. The numbers include educational institutions that specialize in arts instruction.

6.4 POLL RESULTS

Rating Philadelphia as a good or excellent place to experience:

	CITY RESIDENTS	SUBURBAN RESIDENTS
CULTURE SUCH AS MUSEUMS AND THE ARTS	87%	94%
ENTERTAINMENT SUCH AS LIVE MUSIC, THEATER AND MOVIES	81%	87%
RESTAURANTS	88%	90%
PROFESSIONAL SPORTS	83%	92%

6.5 COMPARATIVE ATTENDANCE AT CULTURAL EVENTS

THE PHILADELPHIA REGION COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

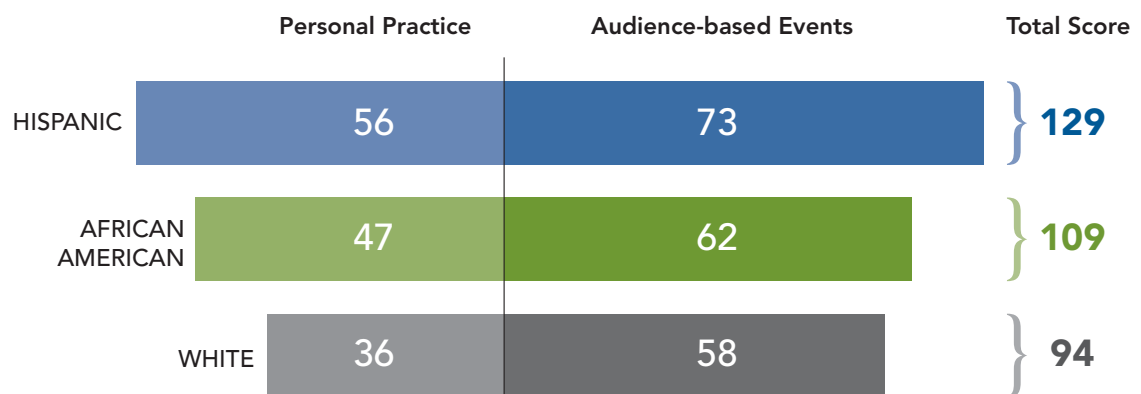
	NATIONAL	PHILADELPHIA REGION
LIVING MUSEUMS (BOTANIC GARDENS, ZOOS, AQUARIUMS)	76%	83%
GENERAL POINTS OF INTEREST/ HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS	74%	84%
MUSEUM ART EXHIBITIONS	57%	70%
POPULAR MUSIC AT LARGE VENUES	55%	69%
POPULAR MUSIC IN SMALL SPACES OR CLUBS	55%	66%
LIVE DRAMA/THEATER	54%	67%
ART GALLERIES	49%	60%
MUSICAL THEATER	45%	61%
CLASSICAL MUSIC	33%	35%
CLASSICAL DANCE OR BALLET	22%	23%
MODERN DANCE	21%	19%
LITERATURE OR POETRY READINGS	17%	16%

Residents of the Philadelphia region attend cultural events at a higher rate than the national average. In 2008, the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance published a survey of over 3,815 people across the country, including 660 from the Philadelphia region. The survey found that cultural participation in the region exceeded the U.S. average in 17 of 20 categories, 12 of which are depicted here. Of particular note is the percentage of local residents who attended musical theater (61 percent compared to 45 percent nationally) and large popular music events (69 percent compared to 55 percent). Attendance lagged behind the national average in two areas, modern dance and literary and poetry readings, and matched it in opera.



6.6 ENGAGEMENT IN ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES

INDEX FOR THE PHILADELPHIA REGION

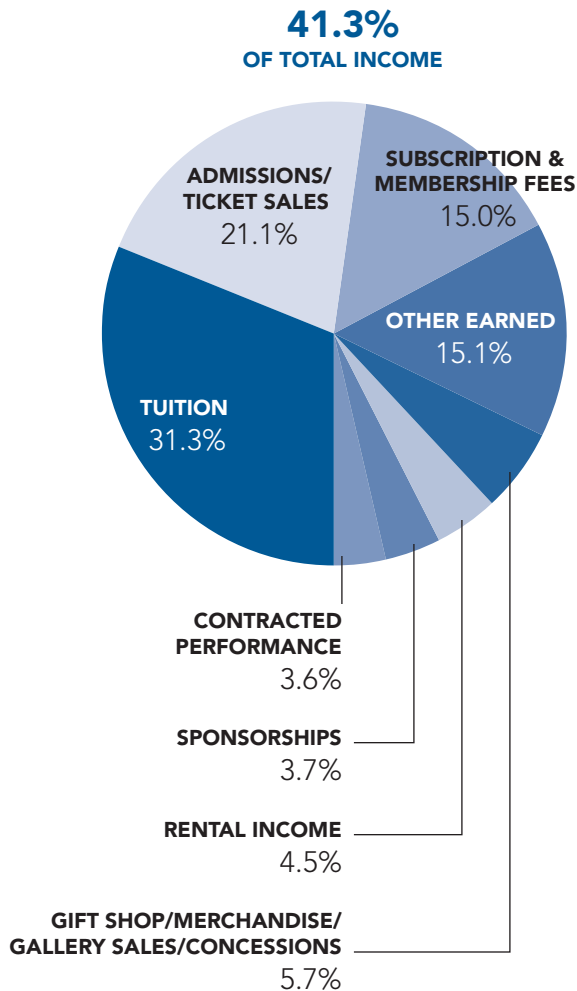


The Cultural Engagement Index, which was developed by the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, shows that African Americans and Hispanics in the Philadelphia area tend to be more culturally active than whites—when cultural activity is understood to include a broad range of “personal practice” and “audience-based events.” For the purposes of this index, personal practice encompasses singing, painting, writing and the like. Audience-based events include ethnic festivals and church performances as well as museum visits and concert attendance. A score above 100 for any group means its members were more active than the regional population as a whole.

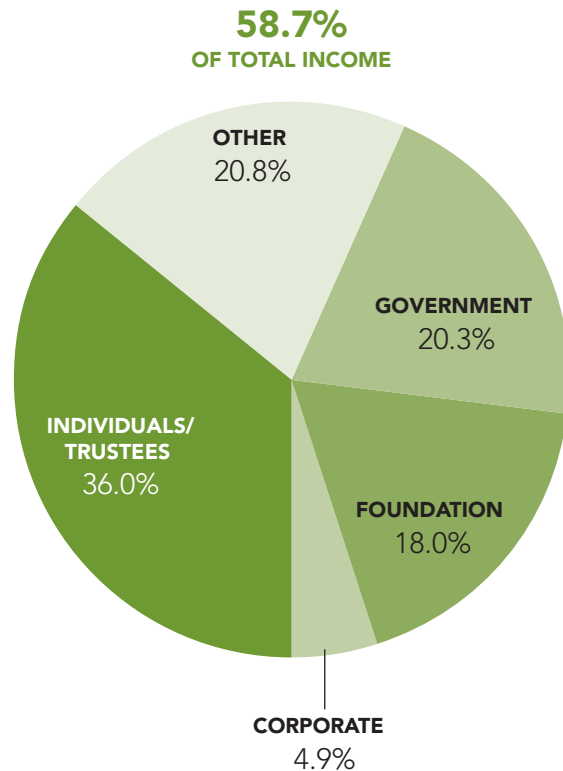
6.7 SOURCES OF INCOME FOR PHILADELPHIA ARTS AND CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS

DATA FOR 2009 (EXCLUDING UNREALIZED INVESTMENTS)

EARNED INCOME



CONTRIBUTED INCOME

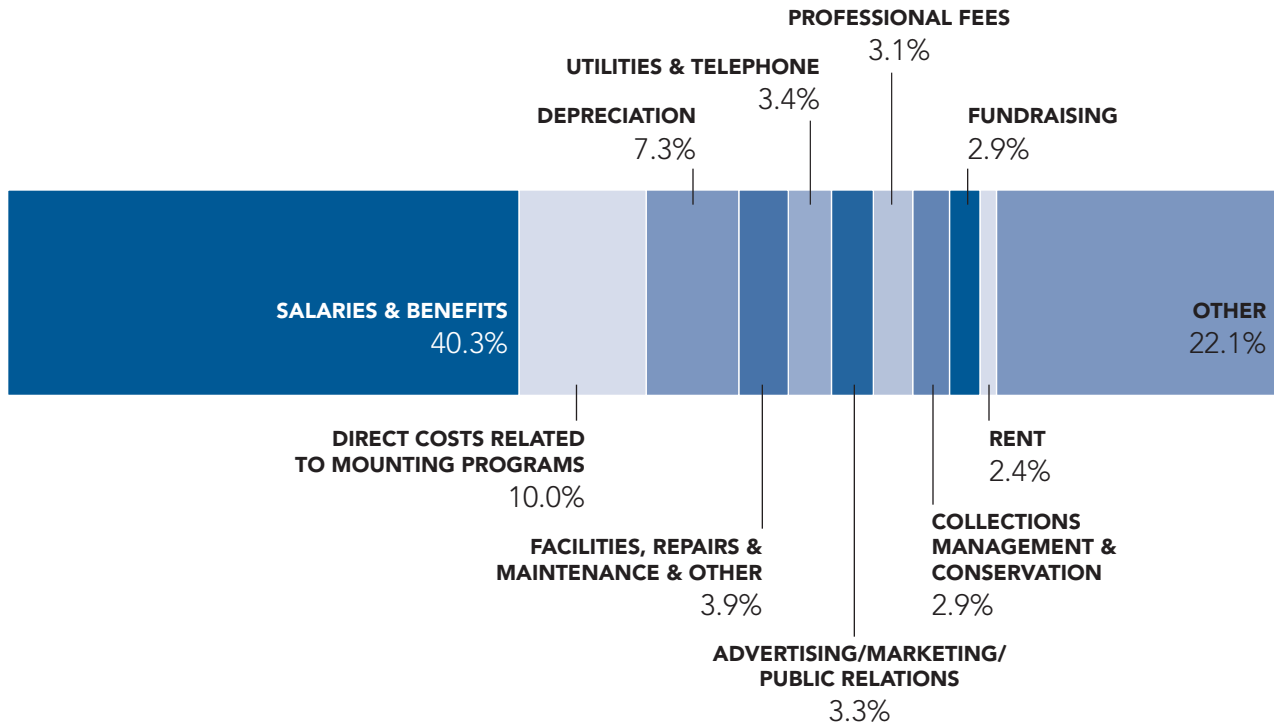


In 2009, contributed funding accounted for almost 59 percent of the sector's total revenue and earned income more than 41 percent. Of the contributed funding, individuals and trustees of the various organizations were responsible for 36 percent, government 20 percent, and foundations 18 percent. Of the earned income, tuition fees—much of them generated by educational institutions that specialize in arts instruction—accounted for 31 percent and ticket sales for just over a fifth. The sector's investment income was hit hard by the recession. However, there was also some good news during the period. Contributions rose by 25 percent, and admissions, ticket sales, memberships and subscriptions were all up.



6.8 EXPENDITURES FOR PHILADELPHIA ARTS AND CULTURE ORGANIZATIONS

DATA FOR 2009



Salaries and benefits accounted for 40 percent of all expenditures by arts and culture groups in 2009, by far the largest single expense. Total spending on both fundraising and programming grew between 2005 and 2009, up 17 percent in fundraising and 30 percent in programming. At the same time, general and administrative costs fell slightly. The increased focus on fundraising may reflect heightened competition for funds.

6.9 THE FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE ARTS AND CULTURE SECTOR IN PHILADELPHIA

OPERATING MARGINS BY ORGANIZATION SIZE, BASED ON UNRESTRICTED INCOME

ORGANIZATION BUDGET	ORGANIZATIONS	TOTAL EXPENSES	TOTAL INCOME	OPERATING MARGIN	% MARGIN
Under \$100,000	74	\$3,035,043	\$3,095,932	\$60,889	2.0%
\$100,000 to \$499,999	92	\$21,931,659	\$21,620,493	(\$311,166)	-1.4%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	37	\$26,717,117	\$25,895,716	(\$821,401)	-3.2%
\$1,000,000 to \$4,999,999	45	\$109,665,986	\$109,731,303	\$65,317	0.1%
\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	10	\$73,340,230	\$77,214,072	\$3,873,842	5.0%
\$10,000,000 or Above	19	\$602,573,621	\$589,438,500	(\$13,135,121)	-2.2%
Total	277	\$837,263,656	\$826,996,016	(\$10,267,640)	-1.2%

Operating margins at arts and culture organizations were slim in 2009, especially for those that had high fixed costs and experienced a shortage of revenue as a result of investment losses. While some organizations reported positive bottom lines, the sector as a whole was in the red by 1.2 percent. At the same time, working capital reserves were positive for most of the groups. Working capital is defined as current unrestricted assets minus current liabilities. It is a measure of liquidity, the ability to pay bills as they come due.





HEALTH & WELFARE

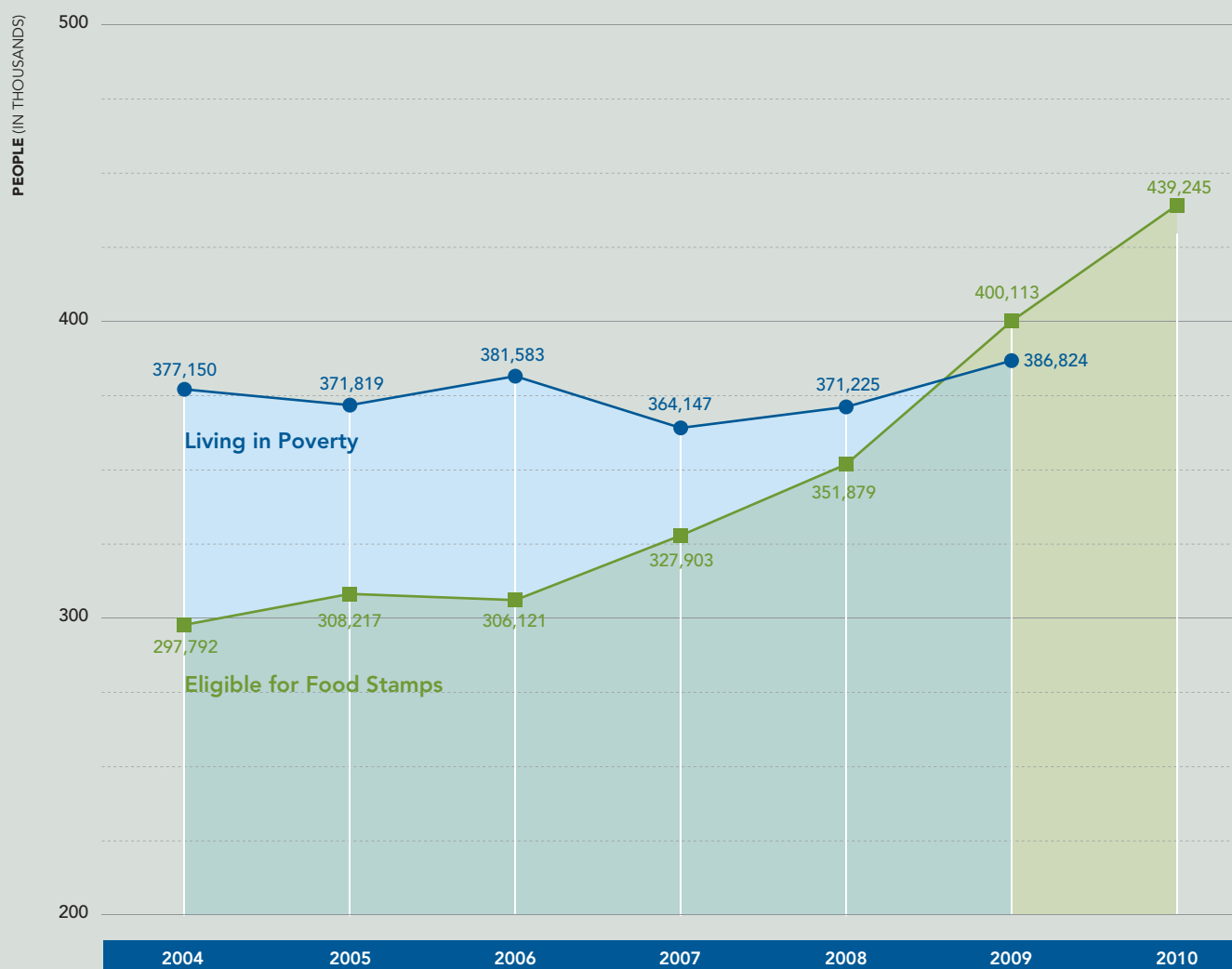
The persistence of poverty remains one of the great obstacles to Philadelphia's aspirations for a better future.

One-quarter of all city residents live in poverty, a share that has risen slightly in the last decade. And while poverty is most intense in parts of North Philadelphia, it is spread throughout much of the city. In over half of Philadelphia's neighborhoods, the poverty rate is at least 20 percent.

Health concerns, some of them related to poverty, also darken the landscape. The infant mortality rate, which is about the same now as it was a decade ago, is well above the national average. The city also suffers from high rates of smoking as well as asthma in children and high blood pressure and diabetes in adults.

There are some areas, though, in which the city fares relatively well. The city outpaces the nation as a whole in doctors per capita and in the percentage of residents covered by health insurance.

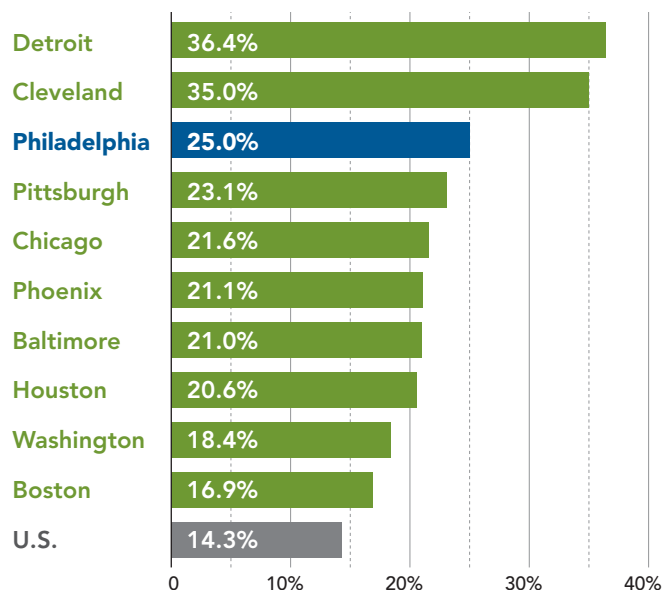
7.1 TRACKING THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR



The share of Philadelphians living below the poverty line has been roughly one-fourth of the population since 2004. But in the last few years, the number of individuals who have sought and been granted eligibility for food stamps (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) has risen sharply in Philadelphia and nationally. Part of that increase is due to the economy, and part is due to state rules that broadened the eligibility requirements as of 2009 to include more people with incomes slightly above the poverty line. The poverty numbers, which are available only through 2009, come from the Census Bureau, and the food stamp numbers, which are for December of each year, are from the state Department of Public Welfare.



7.2 POVERTY RATE



Among the nation's 50 largest cities, Philadelphia has the sixth-highest poverty rate, trailing Miami, Memphis and Milwaukee in addition to Detroit and Cleveland. In Philadelphia, the poverty rate is roughly 17 percent among whites and 30 percent among African Americans. For a family of four, the federal government defines poverty as annual income below \$22,530.

7.3 POLL RESULTS

Percentage of Philadelphians who believe the following are very or somewhat serious problems in their neighborhood:

LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES	70%
CRIME	64%
DRUGS	63%
HIGH TAXES	62%
YOUTH & JUVENILE PROBLEMS	56%
QUALITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	56%
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD	43%
AIR QUALITY	34%
PUBLIC TRANSIT	22%
ETHNIC & RACIAL PROBLEMS	21%

7.4 POVERTY BY ZIP CODE

Zip	Neighborhood	% of Residents in Poverty
19133	North Phila. – East	56.40
19121	Fairmount North	51.08
19122	North Phila. – Spring Garden	43.04
19134	Port Richmond	41.21
19104	West Phila. – University City	40.55
19140	Nicetown	39.06
19132	North Phila. – West	35.49
19142	SW Phila. – Paschall	32.43
19139	West Phila. – West Market	31.40
19124	Northeast – Frankford	30.70
19143	SW Phila. – Kingsessing	28.56
19145	South Phila. – West	27.85
19123	North Phila. – Northern Liberties	27.58
19107	Center City – Washington Square	27.53
19146	South Phila. – Schuylkill	27.29
19141	Logan	26.70
19120	Olney	26.56
19144	Germantown	26.15
19131	Wynnefield – West Park	25.49
19151	Overbrook	23.87
19129	East Falls	22.58
19148	South Phila. – East	20.93
19125	Kensington – Fishtown	20.84
19130	Fairmount South	20.37
19149	Northeast – Boulevard	19.95
19135	Northeast – Tacony	19.28
19138	Germantown East	19.01
19147	South Phila. – Bella Vista	17.52
19153	Eastwick	17.01
19137	Northeast – Bridesburg	16.84
19136	Northeast – Holmesburg	15.19
19126	Oak Lane	13.66
19103	Center City West	12.93
19119	Mount Airy	12.76
19111	Northeast – Fox Chase	12.69
19127	Manayunk	11.90
19115	Northeast – Bustleton North	11.32
19102	Center City West	10.96
19152	Northeast – Bustleton	10.94
19116	Northeast – Bustleton South	10.21
19150	Northwest – Wadsworth	9.38
19128	Roxborough	8.90
19106	Center City – Society Hill	8.46
19154	Northeast – Torresdale North	7.51
19114	Northeast – Torresdale South	6.88
19118	Chestnut Hill	6.66

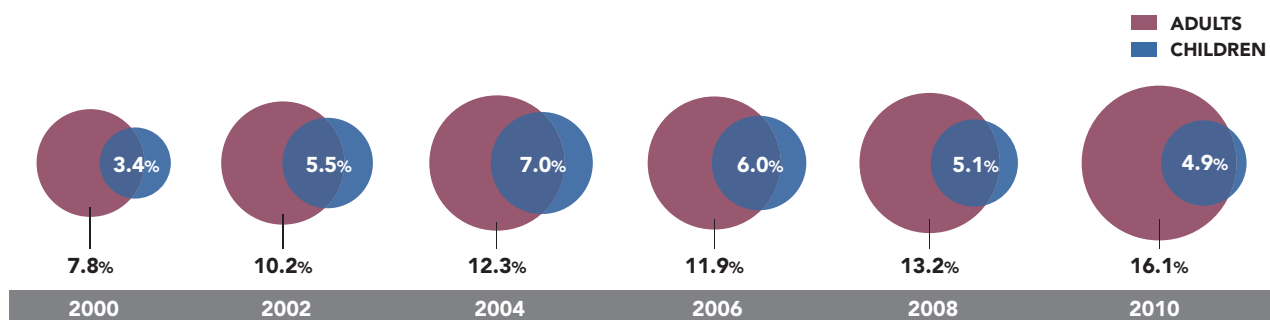
<10 percent	10 – 19 percent	20 – 29 percent	30 – 39 percent	40 – 49 percent	50+ percent
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The highest concentration of poverty is found in parts of North Philadelphia. But poverty in Philadelphia is widespread. In over half of the city's zip codes, more than one of every five individuals is living below the poverty line.

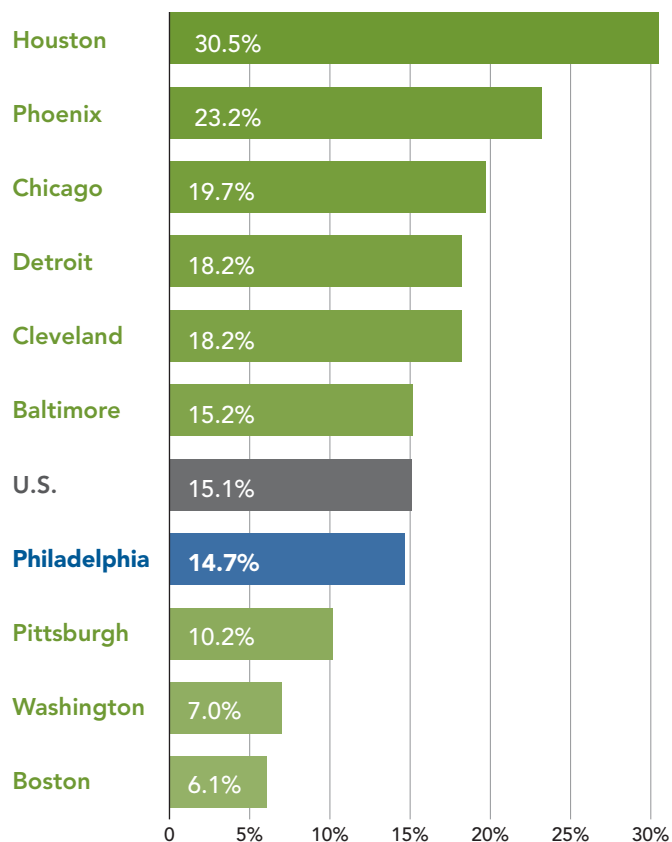
7.5 PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

IN PHILADELPHIA



AMONG COMPARISON CITIES

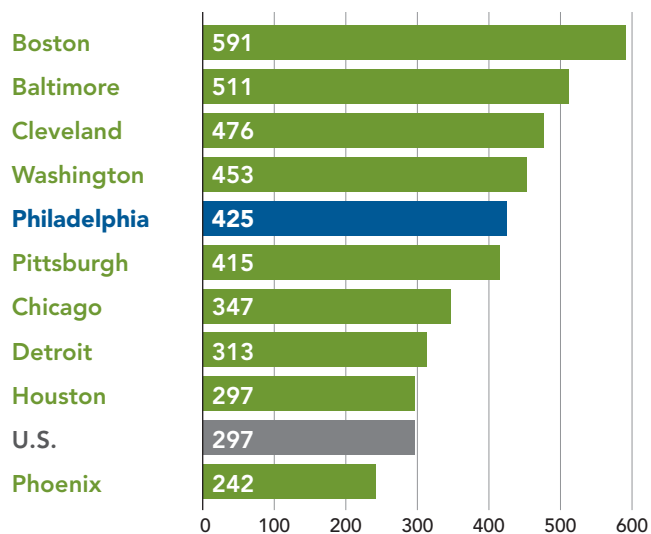
DATA FOR 2009



The recession caused a significant increase in the percentage of adults in Philadelphia who do not have health insurance, according to the 2010 survey done for Public Health Management Corporation's (PHMC) Community Health Data Base. The percentage of children without health insurance held about steady, a reflection, in part, of the reach of Pennsylvania's Children's Health Insurance Program. According to a different set of numbers, those compiled in 2009 by the Census Bureau, Philadelphians are better off in terms of health insurance than residents of most of our comparison cities and slightly better off than residents of the nation as a whole. Among the nation's 50 largest cities, only 12 have a lower percentage of residents who are uninsured.

7.6 PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

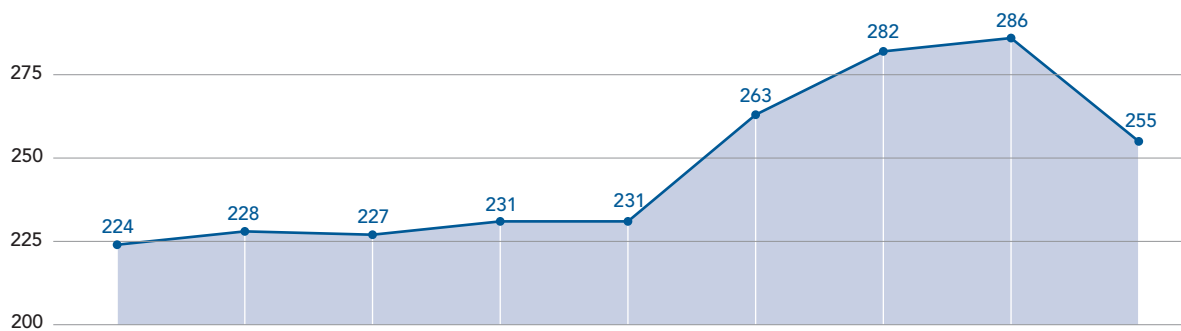
BY METROPOLITAN AREA, 2007



The 11-county Philadelphia metropolitan area has far more physicians per 10,000 residents than the national average. The number is even higher, 496, for the city and the four Pennsylvania suburban counties—Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery.



7.7 INFANT MORTALITY IN PHILADELPHIA



YEAR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	10.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.7	11.8	12.3	12.1	10.8

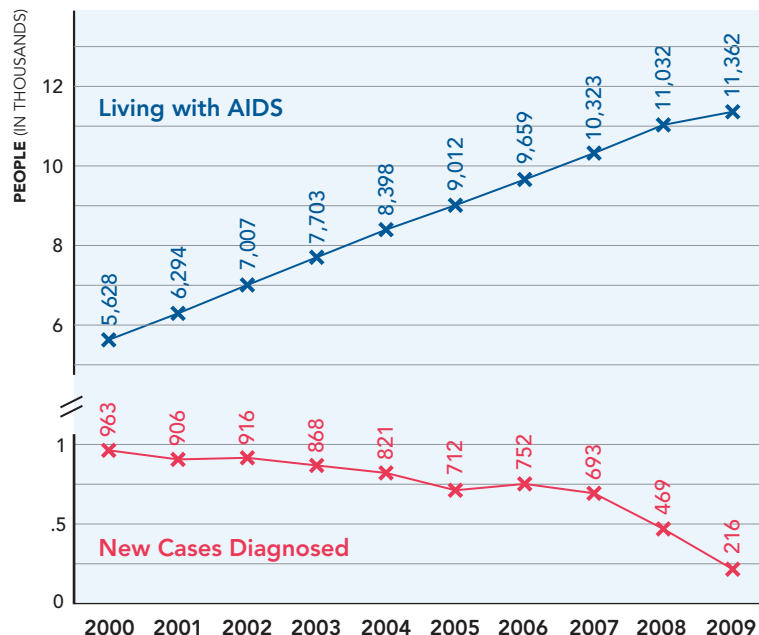
In Comparison Cities

	RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS
CLEVELAND	15.3
DETROIT	14.0
BALTIMORE	13.5
WASHINGTON	11.4
PHILADELPHIA	10.8
CHICAGO	7.9
PITTSBURGH (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)	7.4
HOUSTON	6.9
U.S.	6.7
BOSTON	6.4
PHOENIX (MARICOPA COUNTY)	6.1

Philadelphia's infant mortality rate is well above the national average and has been relatively constant in recent years at more than 10 per 1,000 births. In the city, the deaths of black infants outnumbered those of white infants by almost 3-1 during the nine years listed. The comparison-city numbers, all from local health departments, are for the last years available, which range from 2005 to 2009; only county numbers, which include surrounding suburbs, were available for Pittsburgh and Phoenix. The national number is for 2006.

7.8 AIDS IN PHILADELPHIA

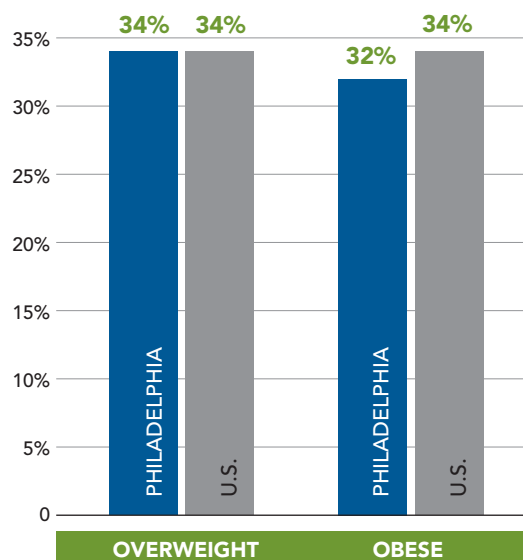
DATA FOR 2009



The trends relating to AIDS in Philadelphia could not be more clear-cut. Thanks to advances in the prevention and treatment of the disease, the number of new cases diagnosed has dropped dramatically in recent years. And the number of people living with AIDS has climbed steadily. City health officials project the total could rise to 16,000 by 2017. Of those living with AIDS, 67 percent are African American and 72 percent are men.

7.9 OVERWEIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA

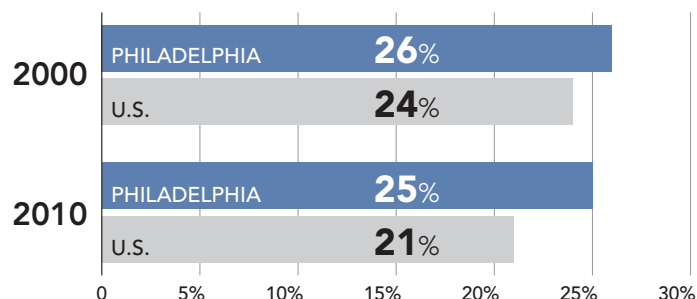
PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS, 2010



Two thirds of all adult Philadelphians are fat or obese, according to the survey done by PHMC for its Community Health Data Base. These numbers are roughly the same as the national figures, which come from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

7.10 SMOKING IN PHILADELPHIA

TOTAL ADULTS WHO SMOKE



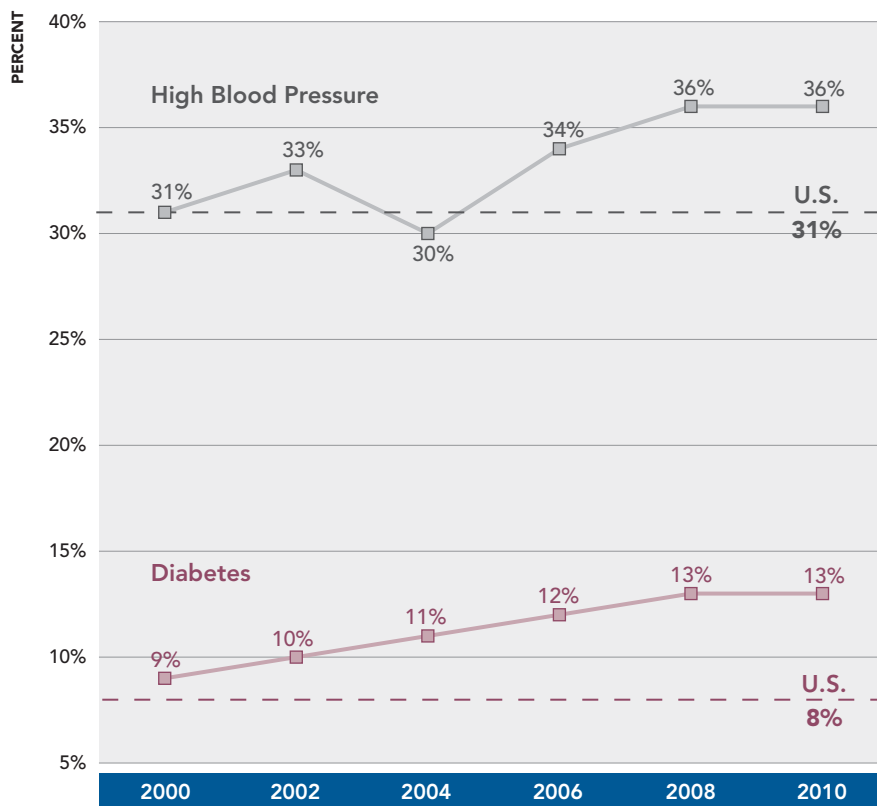
Smoking Profile

	PHILA-DELPHIA	U.S.
SMOKE EVERY DAY	19%	16%
SOME DAYS	6%	4%
FORMER SMOKER	22%	22%
NEVER SMOKED	52%	57%

Philadelphians are more likely to smoke than are people nationwide. The numbers from surveys done by PHMC in Philadelphia and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that 52 percent of adult Philadelphians have never smoked, compared to 57 percent nationally.

7.11 CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

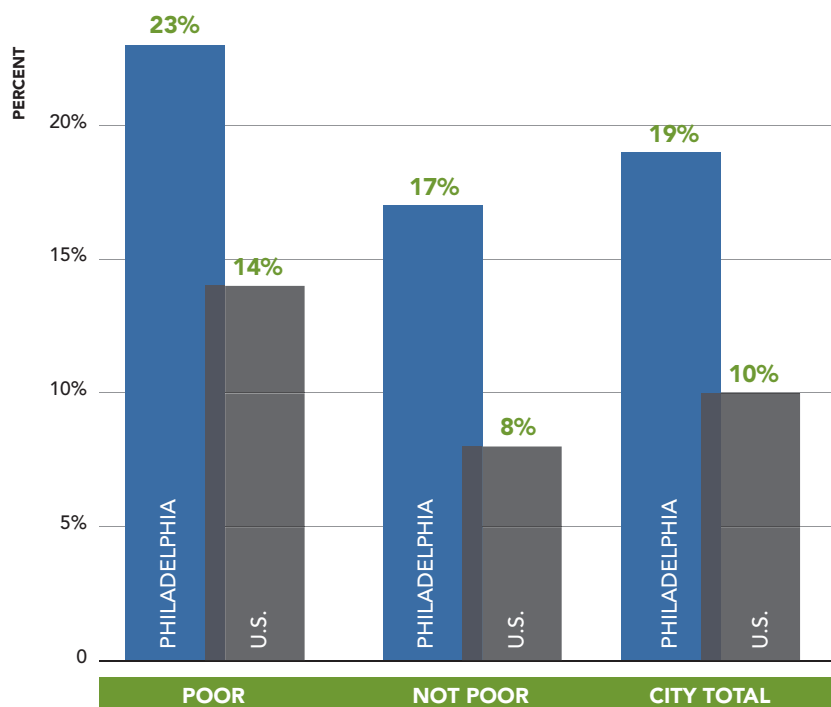
PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND DIABETES



The percentages of Philadelphians diagnosed with high blood pressure or diabetes has risen in the past decade, according to PHMC's Community Health Data Base. Both numbers are significantly higher than the national average.



7.12 CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER HAD ASTHMA



According to the PHMC survey, asthma is nearly twice as prevalent among Philadelphia children, poor and not poor, than among children across the country. The local percentages amount to about 72,000 children.

SOURCES & NOTES

CHAPTER ONE THE BIG PICTURE

- 1.1** Most of the data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey one-year estimate conducted in 2009, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. The numbers for total population and percentages of ethnic and racial groups are from the 2010 Census, available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- 1.2** U.S. Census Bureau, "Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race," from the 2000 Census and 2010 census. Both tables for Philadelphia available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.
- 1.3** Analysis of 2010 Census data conducted for the Philadelphia Research Initiative (PRI) by the Metropolitan Philadelphia Indicators Project (MPIP), Temple University. To present the 2010 data by zip code, MPIP had to make methodological assumptions about exactly where to place a small number of residents about whom insufficient information was available. For that reason, the totals listed here should be considered estimates; they will differ slightly from the official zip code numbers to be released by the Census Bureau later this year.
- 1.4** U.S. Census Bureau, population counts, 1950–2010.
- 1.5** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, one-year estimate.
- 1.6** The 1999 numbers are from the 2000 Census. The 2009 numbers are from the American Community Survey, one-year estimate.
- 1.7** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, one-year estimate.
- 1.8** Analysis of 2005–2009 data from the American Community Survey conducted for PRI by MPIP.
- 1.9** PRI public opinion survey, conducted January 31–February 13, 2011 by Abt SRBI Inc., among a random sample of 1,604 Philadelphia residents, age 18 and older. The margin of error is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points.
- 1.10** PRI survey, 2011.
- 1.11** PRI survey, 2011.

CHAPTER TWO JOBS & THE ECONOMY

- 2.1** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment, Hours and Earnings—State and Metro Area," Available at www.bls.gov/data. These numbers represent non-farm employment and are not seasonally adjusted.
- 2.2** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 2.3** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- 2.4** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 2.5** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, one-year estimate.
- 2.6** U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits. The bureau uses data supplied by the Philadelphia Department of Licenses and Inspections.
- 2.7** Data supplied to PRI by Kevin Gillen, Econsult Corp.
- 2.8** Data compiled by McDash Analytics for Brookings Institution, "MetroMonitor," available at www.brookings.edu/metro/MetroMonitor.
- 2.9** Gillen.
- 2.10** District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, *Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia—A Nationwide Comparison 2009*, issued September 2010. Available at <http://cfo.dc.gov/cfo/lib/cfo/09STUDY.pdf>.
- 2.11** Longwoods International, Tourism Economics as reported by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation, "Visitor Volume Report," available at www.visitphilly.com/research/reports.

CHAPTER THREE PUBLIC SAFETY

- 3.1** Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001–2009, available at <http://ucr.psp.state.pa.us/ucr>; Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research, 2010.
- 3.2** Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research.
- 3.3** Crime statistics from FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2009, available at www.fbi.gov. Population numbers used to make the calculations drawn from U.S. Census Bureau's estimates of city populations as of July 1, 2009.
- 3.4** D. K. Eaton et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 59 (SS05): 1–142, p. 48, Table 11. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at www.cdc.gov/mmwr.
- 3.5** Pennsylvania State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1990–2009; Philadelphia Police Department, Office of Research, 2010.
- 3.6** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. The average for the 2000s represents the period from 2000 through 2009.
- 3.7** PRI survey, 2011.
- 3.8** Philadelphia Prison System.
- 3.9** Philadelphia Fire Department. Total for 2010 announced by department January 4, 2011. Totals for earlier years taken from "Philadelphia Fire Fatalities Lowest in City History," 2010, available at www.phila.gov/fire/about/pdfs/philadelphia_fire_de.pdf.

CHAPTER FOUR

EDUCATION

- 4.1** Public school enrollment from *A Snapshot of the District* at www.phila.k12.pa.us/about/#enrollment. Charter school enrollment from School District of Philadelphia, Fiscal Year 2010-11, *Second Quarter Financial Report*, January 19, 2011, p. 21, available at <http://webgui.phila.k12.pa.us/uploads/zW/Co/zWCoNrCtKuH3m-ks7tNhoA/11-01-19-FY11-2Q-Financial-Report-Final.pdf>. Catholic school enrollment from Archdiocese of Philadelphia, "Focus on Pre-K to Grade 12 Education," presentation to Delaware Valley Grantmakers by Mary E. Rochford, superintendent of schools, December 9, 2010.
- 4.2** Pennsylvania Department of Education, available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/school_assessments. Catholic school results from Archdiocese of Philadelphia.
- 4.3** Figures for 2002-2008 from School District of Philadelphia, *Adequate Yearly Progress—2008*, August 2008, available at <http://www.phila.k12.pa.us/announcements/AYP-SRCpresentationAug08.pdf>. Figures for 2009 and 2010 released by School District of Philadelphia, August 20, 2010.
- 4.4** School District of Philadelphia, Office of Accountability, *2009 District Data Overview*, plus data released by School District of Philadelphia, August 20, 2010.
- 4.5** OMG Center for Collaborative Learning, "College Access and Success in Philadelphia," presentation to John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, October 29, 2010, available at www.knightfoundation.org/dotAsset/375819.pdf.
- 4.6** Analysis and mapping of 2005–2009 census data from the American Community Survey conducted for PRI by MPIP.
- 4.7** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, one-year estimate.
- 4.8** School District of Philadelphia, Office of Accountability, *2009 District Data Overview*.
- 4.9** Public school average calculated by PRI based on school-by-school results compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, available at http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/data_and_statistics. Catholic school results from Archdiocese of Philadelphia. U.S. results from College Board press release, "2010 College-Bound Seniors Results Underscore Importance of Academic Rigor," September 13, 2010, available at <http://press.collegeboard.org/releases/2010>.
- 4.10** Incidents reported to Pennsylvania Department of Education, Safe Schools Online, available at <https://www.safeschools.state.pa.us/Main.aspx?App=6a935f44-7cbf-45e1-850b-e29b2f1ff17f&Menu=dbd39a1f-3319-4a75-8f69-d1166dba5d70&res=>.
- 4.11** PRI survey, 2011.
- 4.12** PRI survey, 2011.

CHAPTER FIVE

GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

- 5.1** City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly City Managers Reports.
- 5.2** City of Philadelphia Budget, Fiscal Year 2011, available at www.phila.gov/finance/pdfs/Budgetinbrief_FY_201.pdf.
- 5.3** City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly City Managers Report, June 30, 2010, available at www.phila.gov/finance/pdfs/QCMR_81610.pdf. Departments and agencies within categories determined by PRI.
- 5.4** City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, annual budgets 2001 and 2010, adjusted for inflation using the regional Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The inflation multiplier was 27.0 percent, using the December 2000 inflation figure for fiscal 2001 and the December 2009 inflation figure for fiscal 2010.
- 5.5** City of Philadelphia, Office of Finance, Quarterly City Managers Reports. To calculate the per-employee figure, the costs of total benefits were added together and divided by the actual number of employees as of June 30 each year.
- 5.6** PRI survey, 2011.
- 5.7** City of Philadelphia, Philly311 office.
- 5.8** PRI survey, 2011.
- 5.9** Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, Office of Public Information. Numbers are for unlinked rides; a trip from starting point to destination may involve more than one ride.
- 5.10** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, one-year estimate.
- 5.11** Philadelphia International Airport, Office of Public Information.

CHAPTER SIX

ARTS & CULTURE

6.1 Data provided by the Cultural Data Project (CDP), a collaborative project of the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, The Greater Pittsburgh Arts Council, Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, The Pew Charitable Trusts, The William Penn Foundation and The Heinz Endowments, created to strengthen arts and culture by documenting and disseminating information on the arts and culture sector. Any interpretation of the data is the work of PRI and does not reflect the views of the Cultural Data Project. For more information on the Cultural Data Project, visit www.culturaldata.org. In the graphic, categorization of individual organizations is based on self-description. For a list of the 278 Philadelphia-based organizations included in the calculations presented here, see http://www.pewtrusts.org/news_room_detail.aspx?id=85899358381.

6.2 CDP data.

6.3 CDP data.

6.4 PRI survey, 2011.

6.5 Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, *Research into Action: Pathways to New Opportunities*, 2009, p. 19. Available at <http://www.philaculture.org/sites/default/files/Research%20into%20Action%20%28full%20report%29.pdf>.

6.6 Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance, *Research into Action: Pathways to New Opportunities*, 2009, p. 46.

6.7 CDP data. Other sources of earned income include advertising, special events and investment interest. Other sources of contributed income include special events, fundraising, in-kind contributions and parent organization support.

6.8 CDP data. Other types of expenses include printing, travel, equipment rental, legal fees and professional development for staff.

6.9 CDP data. One organization, newly established in 2009, was deliberately omitted from the calculations.

CHAPTER SEVEN

HEALTH & WELFARE

7.1 Poverty numbers from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004–2009. Food stamp eligibility numbers from Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, available at <http://listserv.dpw.state.pa.us/Scripts/wa.exe?A0=ma-food-stamps-and-cash-stats&D=0&F=&H=0&O=T&S=&T=0>.

7.2 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, one-year estimate.

7.3 PRI survey, 2011.

7.4 Analysis of 2005–2009 census data from the American Community Survey conducted for PRI by MPIP.

7.5 Percentages of adults and children without health insurance in Philadelphia from survey conducted for the Community Health Data Base of Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC). Data comparing Philadelphia to other cities from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

7.6 U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2010*, available at www.census.gov/compendia/databooks/2010/tables/sma_B-08.pdf.

7.7 Philadelphia data from Pennsylvania Department of Health, Birth and Death Statistics, 1990–2008, available at www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=596006&mode=2. Data on other communities from local health departments. U.S. figure is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

7.8 Philadelphia Health Department, AIDS Activities Coordinating Office, Annual Surveillance Reports.

7.9 Local data from PHMC survey; national data from National Center on Health Statistics.

7.10 PHMC surveys and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

7.11 PHMC surveys.

7.12 PHMC surveys.

PHOTO INFORMATION AND CREDITS

FRONT COVER

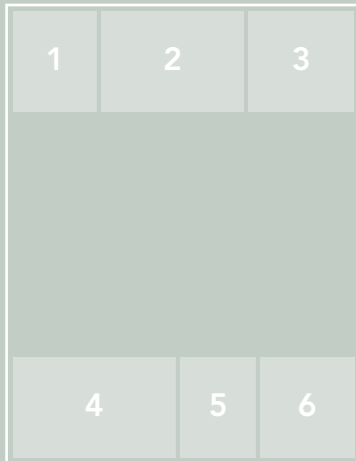


PHOTO INFORMATION

- 1** Construction worker at the Pennsylvania Convention Center.
- 2** SEPTA regional rail trains at 30th Street Station.
- 3** Philadelphia police officers at the 25th Police District in Juniata Park.
- 4** Theatergoers at the Walnut Street Theatre.
- 5** Students at Scholar Academies charter school in North Philadelphia.
- 6** City Hall reflected in the glass of the Center Square office complex.

PHOTO CREDITS

- 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6** Peter Tobia.
- 4** G. Widman for GPTMC.

BY PAGE

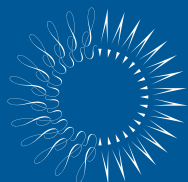
PHOTO INFORMATION

- Page 3** The Benjamin Franklin Bridge and the Philadelphia skyline.
- Page 5** Crowds at First Friday in Old City.
- Page 13** Refurbishing the façade of City Hall.
- Page 18** Finishing work on the Pennsylvania Convention Center expansion.
- Page 23** Ladder Six of the Philadelphia Fire Department answers a call from its station in West Philadelphia.
- Page 29** Student at school.
- Page 37** City Hall.
- Page 41** 30th Street Station.
- Page 43** SEPTA regional rail train.
- Page 45** The Avenue of the Arts.
- Page 49** Philadelphia Orchestra Concertmaster David Kim takes a bow at the Kimmel Center for the Performing Arts.
- Page 51** Home care nurse Sue Braufman attends to Thomas Boyle in his South Philadelphia home.
- Page 55** Dr. Leena Vadaketh at Philadelphia's Health Center 6 in Northern Liberties.
- BACK COVER** The Benjamin Franklin Bridge and the Philadelphia skyline.

PHOTO CREDITS

- Page 5** Bob Krist for GPTMC.
- Page 29** Jose Luis Pelaez Inc for Getty Images.

All other photos by Peter Tobia.



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